

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

VOL. XXVIII NO. 47

BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 24, 1940

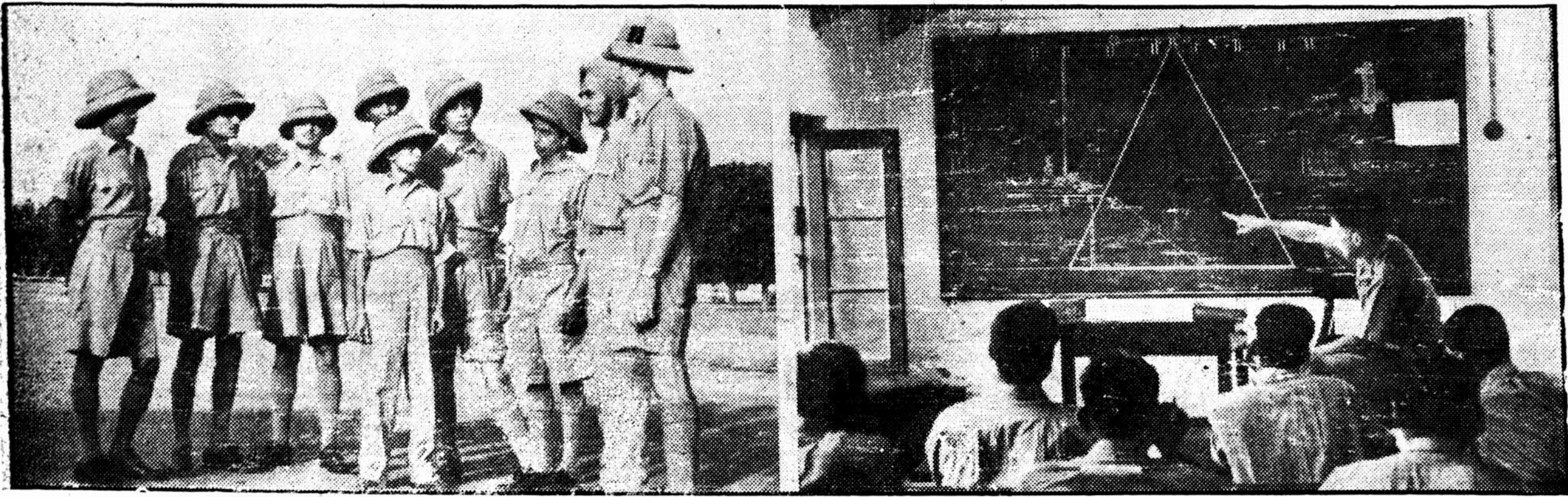
PRICE: TWO ANNAS

MUSINGS OF THE MORN

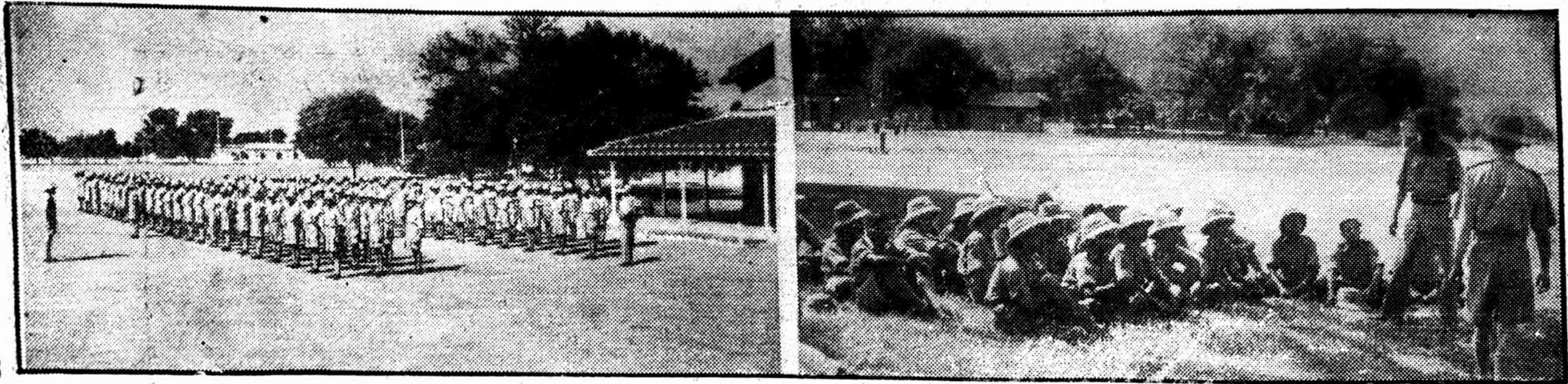


G. V. Chandvadkar.

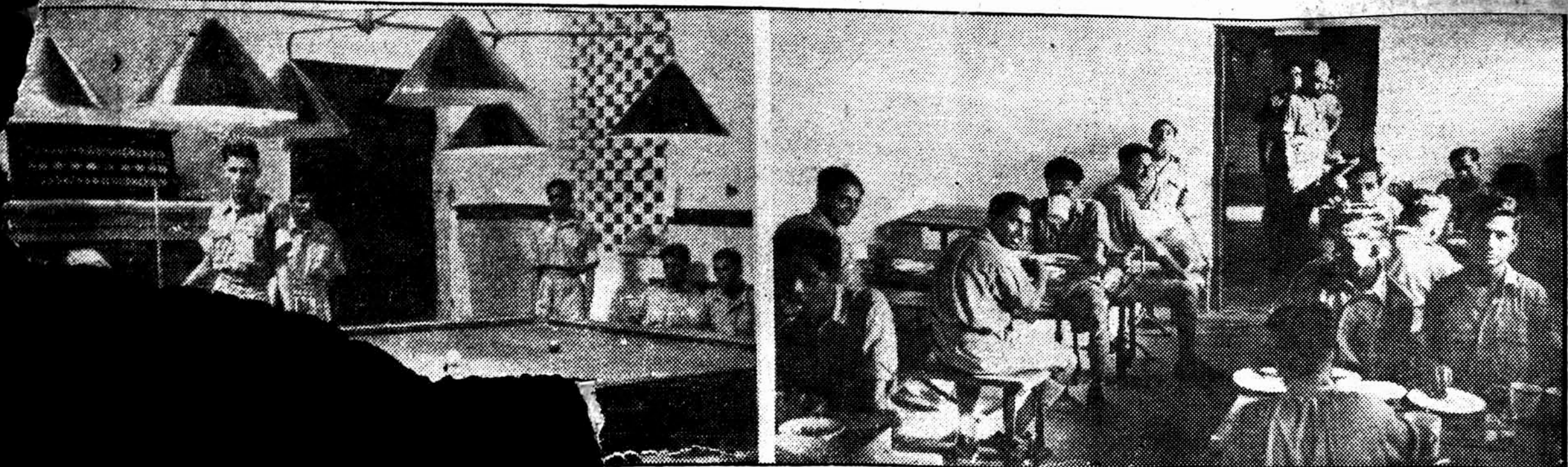
AT THE AIR FORCE TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT AMBALA



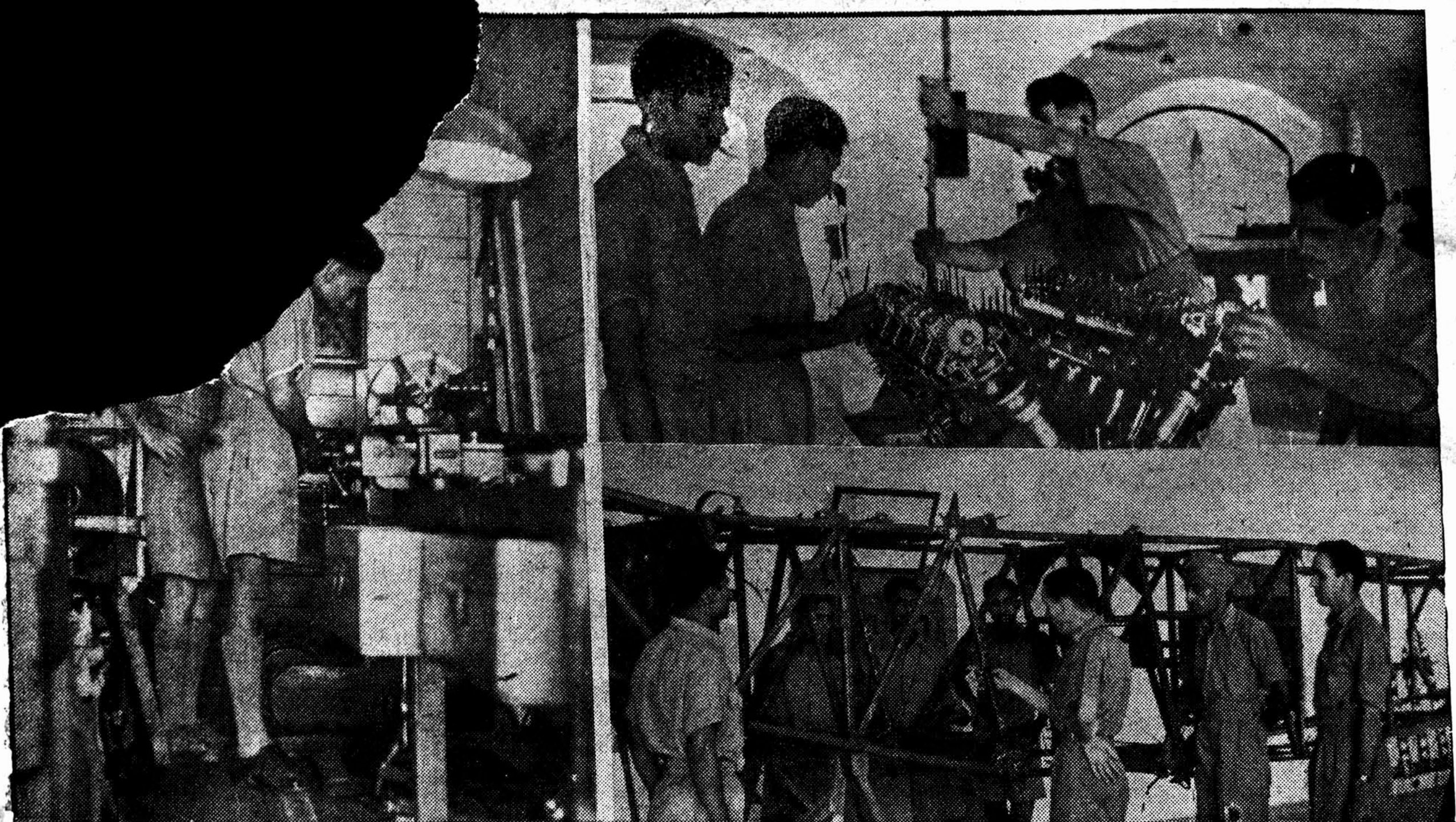
(Left) A mixed bag! These new recruits at the A. F. T. T. S. come from all parts of India. (Right) Pupils being instructed in the principles of bombing.



(Left) The early morning parade being taken by the C. O. (Right) An outdoor class being taken by the Havaladar Major.



to billiard tables and most of the men 'take the cue' and fre-
the enthusiasts. (Right) Breakfast-time in the Airmen's Mess.



(Left) A fully equipped mobile workshop at the A. F. T. T. S. (Right) Above: Pupils hard at work on an aero-engine overhaul. Below: Pupils receive expert instruction in building up of fuselage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 24, 1940

WITHIN THE FORTRESS

When A Minister Was Bombed

By The Rt. Hon.
DONALD CROSS
(Minister of Shipping in the
British Government)

TO-DAY I want to tell you how I myself was bombed and well bombed too, by a portion of the German air force.

This story really all started some time ago. Working long hours at my Ministry, as I do, I had established myself at a house fairly close by which saw little of me except when I went back to sleep. It was a nice, comfortable house, rather unlike most London houses in that it had a square staircase running up the middle and my bedroom was on the second floor at the back, overlooking the news where the garage joined on to the house.

Now, one of the general rules in this game of bombing is that if you are in bed and you hear a bomb coming down fairly close, it is generally thought to be a wise thing to do to hurl oneself out of bed and get under the bed. And that's to save oneself being hurt by flying glass, and the ceiling and even the roof and bits of falling debris, bricks and stones and so on, falling on one.

I knew that rule and I am certain it is a very good one although I have never practised it. Some people have the extremely false idea that if a bomb is coming really near you or on you, that you don't hear it. I can tell you from personal experience that such an idea is quite incorrect.

Sort Of Game

A short time ago I had returned home after a long and strenuous day at the Ministry and had gone peacefully enough to bed. I say peacefully, not because there was not an air raid on, there always are air raids on at night these days and it is an extraordinary thing how one can get really accustomed to the noise of guns and bombs and all the various side shows that go to make up an air raid and how life goes on in spite of them, and of course part of this life is to go home and go to bed. On the way home you dive under the portico of a house occasionally when things get a bit hot, in fact going home some nights may be a sort of game, dodging from portico to portico. But some nights one gets home peacefully enough or even get a taxi and drive home, though one takes risks in a taxi.

Well, that night things were rather hot and I took a taxi and drove home and when I was paying my fare I said something to the driver about it being a dirty night and he said to me "We can take much more than this. So

long as we know Jerry is getting it in the neck much worse from our boys, which he is. No Jerry is going to drive me off the streets of London. The place don't belong to him nor never will neither. Good night, sir" he said and he drove away into the bumpy black night. A good fellow that one.

Express Train Roar

Well, as I said I went up stairs, undressed and I got into bed. I suppose I was just going off to sleep when everything got a bit noisy. I listened and heard a bomb fall very near and shook the house, and then came that unmistakable and very unpleasant express train roaring noise and I knew that a bomb was coming down on us or very near by.

I forgot all the rules of the game. I did not hurl myself out of bed or try to get under it. And then there came a bump, but not the shattering explosion that I had been expecting. Nothing hap-

pened. Perfect silence. Even the guns seemed to have stopped. I waited, sat up in bed, switched on the light to find that it still worked. "Well" I thought "that's all right" and went to sleep.

But I was soon disturbed by the authorities. The front door bell rang and the police politely told me that a time bomb had crashed into the garage next door to mine and that I must please leave the house where I was staying immediately. Well, that was an awful bore. It was an anti-climax. The beastly thing might be a dud and never go off and as a matter of historical fact it never did go off until those marvellous people, the Bomb Disposal Squad, took it away and made it go off where it could not do any harm.

In the meanwhile I did pack a few things, all the newest ones of course, for I never knew if I was going to see any of the others again, packed them into a suitcase, threw on a few clothes and once more went away into the night, this time to a

small old-fashioned hotel I knew of and where many of my friends were living. Having once established myself there, this hotel became my headquarters and there I slept in comfort well looked after by the hotel staff.

As Luck Would Have It!

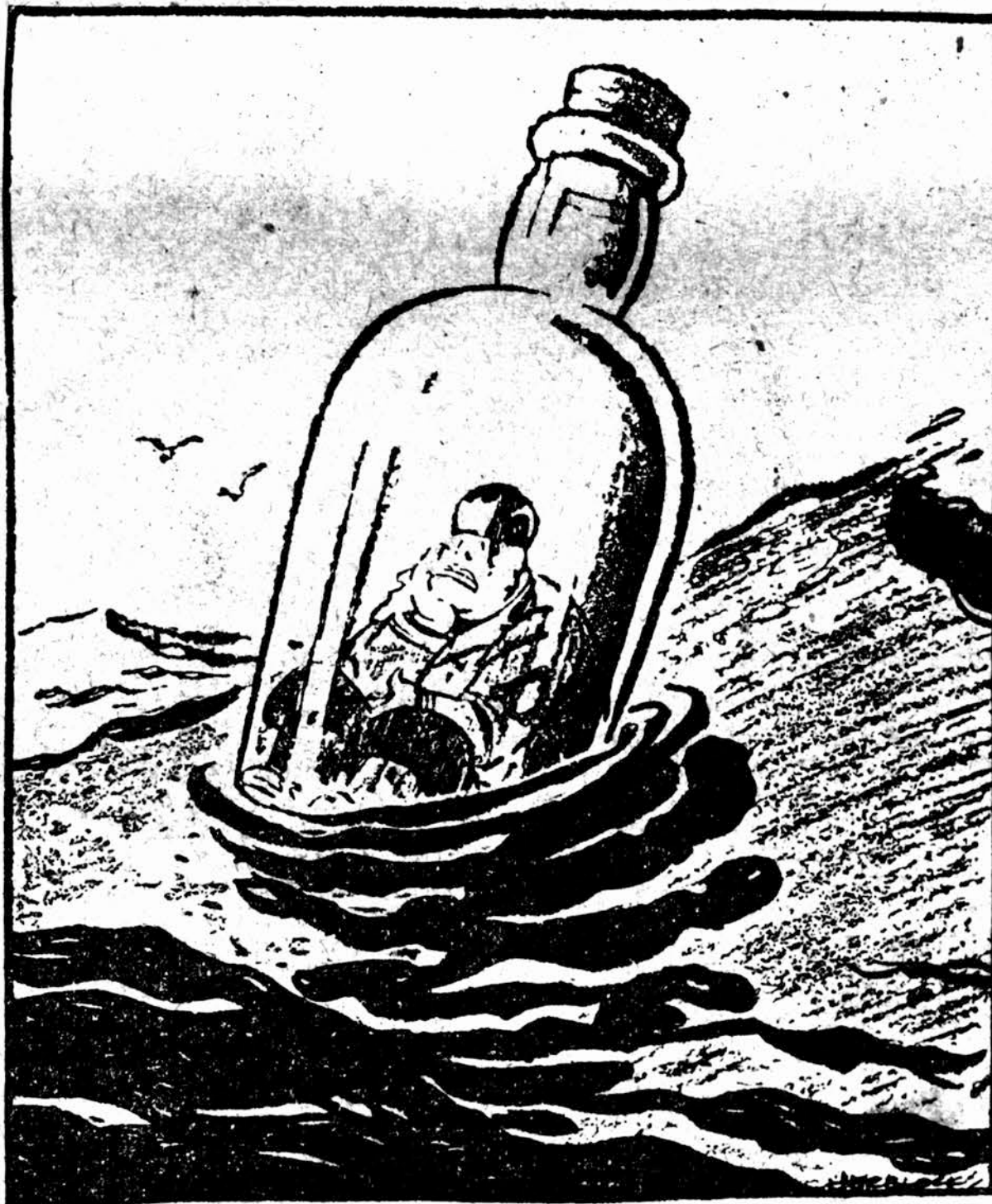
The night before last I returned to the hotel, through the usual air raid noises, just in time for dinner. I went into the dining room which was quite fairly crowded and I was just contemplating the menu and wondering what I should order for dinner when there came that express train roar noise I spoke of just now and this time there was the most terrific explosion and the bomb scored a direct hit on us right over our heads, crack.

Well, down we went onto the floor, waitresses and all. Bits of flying glass tinkled all over the room. After a bit I got up and I could not see a yard. Thick, black clouds of dust, choking dust, made it absolutely impossible to see anything, and there was a rush of water coming down somewhere, burst tanks overhead obviously.

Well, I switched on my torch, we all carry torches of course and I got to a window and tore aside the curtains and climbed out. The glass had been blown in by the bombs and the air outside was much less dusty and I noticed that the top floor, rather to one side it was, where my bedroom was situated incidentally, was on fire.

Almost at once the street was full of firemen and A. R. P. men, Air Raid Precautions men, of all sorts rushing to the job. They are an extraordinarily capable lot. 1

(Continued on Page 31)



MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

(Courtesy: "New York World-Telegram").

In This Issue

	Page.
When A Minister was Bombed	1
Tibetan New Year Festival	2
Sport in Soviet Russia	6
Problem of India's Defence	4
Weather Forecasting	5
The I. C. S.—VI	6
Tower of London	7
A Prisoner of War (Short Story)	8
Literary Page	9
Children's Page	25
Women's Page	26
Puzzles	29

Tibetan New Year Festival

AT the beginning of the first month of the New Year over 20,000 monks of the three great Monasteries assemble in Lhasa Cathedral. Drepong is the largest with 10,000 and is situated five miles from Lhasa. Sera, three miles North of Lhasa, with 7,000, and Gaden 5,000 about forty to the East. The gathering lasts for about a month. For this period one of the higher Lamas of the Drepong Monastery is every year vested with all the power of the ordinary Law Courts. He is called the "Tshok-chen-She-ngo" and comes to Lhasa on the third of the first month together with all the monks and with befitting ceremony takes charge of all the Law Courts from the Government Officials. All the prisoners in Lhasa Jail are removed to the "Shol" Jail (below the Potala, the residence of the Dalai Lama—"Shol" means "below"). He then gives the following orders to the residents:

Orders (Physical Or Secular)

1. From this hour I have assumed all the (Law Court) power of this city until the closing of the Assembly Sessions, so that no Government Official has any right except the Dalai Lama and the Regent, the former to exercise in full and the latter in a less degree.
 2. The public are enjoined not to quarrel, dance and sing without permission nor manufacture any beer (Chhang, or strong drink. Smoking is strictly prohibited.
 3. Every house must take precautions to keep the street clean both at the front and back.
 4. Taxes are to be paid on every animal—horses, mules, cows, asses and sheep.
 5. No house may indulge in gambling of any sort.
 6. No lady, young or old, is to come out into the street without proper dress. They should wear the false hair with the headdress and not wear a felt hat, shoes or boots, which are of foreign manufacture.
 7. No riding is allowed on horse back in the inner street.
 8. Every shop-keeper in the street should pay a tax.
- Such and many other orders are proclaimed to the public with striking emphasis by the beating with a heavy iron sceptre on the ground almost as tall as the appointed Lama himself. It is square in shape, decorated with many symbolic signs. It is carried for him by a man to all the functions.

Orders To Nagas Or Water Spirits

Having declared his mundane orders, he now proceeds to the wells with his iron sceptre and commands the water springs to supply a bounteous supply of water while the session lasts, on pain of his curse and punishment.

Orders (Psychical) To The Bhuts

No spirit or oracle is to possess or obsess mankind so long as the assembly lasts.

Thus ordering he resumes his office. Anyone high or low failing all the ordinations.

MADAN MANJARI PILLS

The best invigorating & vitalizing tonic for all nervous disorders. Re. 1 per tin. **RAMAN VILASINI BATIKA** Increases retentive power & gives pleasure of married life. Re. 1 per tin. Madan Manjari Pharmacy-Jamnagar. BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, RAMWADI.

Weird Sights At Lhasa

By Mr. TARCHIN, KALIMPONG, Editor of the only Tibetan Newspaper

ing to obey him would be liable to punishment. The city is now at its best, well decorated and tidy and scrupulously clean.

Offering On The 15th Day

At evening in front of the various houses of the officials, banners about 30 to 40 feet high in the inner round street of the city shaped at the top like a cross and line made with leather which is decorated, smeared with butter, mixed with various colours and made into many kinds of images of gods, flowers and lucky signs. At the bottom of every banner is a seat or altar, arranged with oil burners and other offerings. At dusk all the oil lamps are lit and the street is illuminated wonderfully, dispelling all darkness, reminding one of the decorations and illuminations of Christmas Eve, when the festival of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, Whom we look upon as the Light of the World is observed. Out of the midst of the shining lights comes first of all the Regent and high officials, going round to inspect the banners of the butter and the decoration. He makes observations and the best one gets a reward from the Government. After their visits thousands of people go round and round with songs and prayers.

This year I was watching the scene from a window of a high

officer's house. The festival goes by the name "Chho-nga-chho-pa," i.e., offering of the fifteenth day worship. The tradition regarding it is this:—"Chho naga chho pa zhe po yin na, Nyi me gung la thon ne sho." "If you are (proud banner) the offering of the 15th come out in the day-time"—challenging it to be bold enough to come out. This is addressed to a man who thinks himself very proud or high, fit for treason, backbiting and other evils, but not audacious in the presence, much as the banner of this festival is decorated with butter-paintings but it can't stand before the Sun.

Misfortunes Are Laid On "Tor-ma"

On the 30th of the month a large "Tor-ma" made of barley flour in a formidable phantom shape is carried by the monks in a great procession to an open place and set ablaze, with chantings. No one would willingly miss this function as it drives away all the misfortunes in store for the coming year.

From the next day all the monks go back to their monasteries and Lhasa seems empty.

At the end of the Tibetan second month again the monks of the three monasteries assembled in the same place for another ten to twelve days successively revis-

ing all the ordinations. On the 29th of the second month, a man decorated with all the ugly thing possible was chased out of the city in the belief that he was carrying away the evils awaiting the following year. He was fully charged with all the powerful influences by the power of the Lamas. It is said that this man would be picked out from the worse criminals and recompensed in turn with all provision for a year. It is also said that he would have to go from the city, about three days' journey, and then return.

Last Day's Procession

This is the last day of the month when the priests without exception carried all the sacred books, relics, banners, ancient articles, small and large musical instruments, marching slowly in a grand procession, blowing their large trumpets and religious (national) bands. The scene was picturesque and telling. As it reached below the Potala, I went up to the roof of a friend's house and took some photos, and found the monk officer embodying the temporal and spiritual power, seated with his retinue, under the shade of a wall, on a beautiful chair, while the procession was on the march. He was very bulky and out of the common. I had some difficulty in getting near him to focus the camera because of the opposition of his retinue. I made bold to ask him to allow me to take his photograph. He asked who I was and I told him I was the Editor of the Tibetan Newspaper of which I showed him the New Year Special Number, I promised to send him a copy of the one with his photograph.—"Kalimping Home News."

It is good to have some friends both in heaven and hell.—Anon.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH MODERN EDUCATION?

India Tops The World With Highest Traffic Accident Death Rate.

Education has for its purpose the preparation of children for life—in other words boys and girls are trained in school and college how to become men and women worthy of our civilisation and culture. Unfortunately, such an education does not achieve the end which educationists have in view, because the means used to fulfil that purpose are not in keeping and totally unsuitable to the environment which surrounds the youths of 1940.

To put it briefly, educationists have failed to adapt the present school curriculum to the needs of our time. While subjects, which ten or twenty years ago may have been important are still allowed to crowd the school time-table in spite of their little or doubtful present value, more vital and urgent information is being withheld from the children for lack of time.

Our age is rightly called the Machine Age; but unfortunately, it has been found that they very devices which increase our comforts also increase the number of our accidents. The home, for instance, has been made more comfortable and the housewife has been provided with more leisure, but the Primus stove still claims its numerous victims because the school girls of the previous generation were not told by their tea-

chers that better, safer and cleaner methods of cooking were available. Education, to-day, still persists in dealing with the problems that faced the generation before us and miserably fails to equip the citizens of to-morrow for what awaits them.

India Tops The World

Our children in schools are taught that Bombay holds the proud position of being the second city in the British Empire, but they are never told the disgraceful truth that India tops the world with the highest traffic accident death rate. In this country, we kill ninety-three people every year for every 10,000 cars that run on our streets. For the same number of cars and period of time, Germany kills about 45 persons, England 31, Australia 14, the United States of America 13, and New Zealand 7. India tops the world and will stay on top until educationists step in and do something to reduce this awful loss of life.

Our children are also taught that "A man's home is his castle" and that "Woman is the queen of the home". But the sad truth is left untold that the male of the human species is the clumsiest king imaginable and that the female

cuts the most ridiculous and sorry figure on God's good earth. Let us take a look at this Castle and observe the conduct of the king and queen, the members of the royal family and the courtiers and attendants. What do we see here? A pitiable state of affairs! Stately courtiers are falling down the stairs or are tripped by loose rugs and carpets; a good number roll on the floor moaning and groaning after a heavy fall from their beds, and an equally large number tumble over toys strewn all over the floor. Women and children suffer a worse fate: many of them are burned or scalded to death and only a few escape broken bones and limbs due to falls on stairways or in dark corridors. This, then, is the state of affairs in the modern home. It has come about from the mistaken but popular belief that "Accidents 'will' happen!"

Short Course In Safety

First

Something must be done about it and the Safety First Association is offering the opportunity to parents, teachers, scout-masters, guides and social welfare workers to be trained for this purpose. A short but intensive Course in Safety First is being held at 'Electric House', Bombay, from December 4th to 7th. It will be recalled that two successful Courses have been held previously at which candidates from all over India were present. Applications for this Course, accompanied by Rs. 3 to cover cost of literature, badge and diploma, must reach the Honorary General Secretary before 26th November.

Sport In Soviet Russia

Over Ten Million Persons Of All Ages Take Regular Part In Physical Culture Activities

WIDESPREAD development of all forms of sports and physical culture has reached the stage of a virtual mass movement in the Soviet Union. Young and old and middle-aged have developed a keen appetite for and participate in sports in one form or another, more than anywhere else in the world.

The highlight of the sport's year culminates with the monster annual All-Union Sports Parade in Moscow every summer, which is attended by Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin and other leaders, and which includes representatives in the field of sports from each of the 11 republics forming the Soviet Union. This physical culture day, as it is also called, usually occurs around mid-July, and is this year expected to include representatives of not 11, but of 12 republics, inasmuch as since last year's parade a new republic has been added to the country—the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

Absence Of Professionals

One of the most distinct and noticeable attributes of sports in Soviet Russia is the absence of professionals. Money-making by business-eyed managers and promoters is taboo, the numerous sports and physical culture societies and clubs aiming primarily at all-round physical development of sound bodies for sound minds on a mass scale. These organizations have a membership exceeding 10,000,000 persons, to which number must be added the 20,000,000 school children who indulge in various sports in special gymnasia and playgrounds. It is safe to say that fully 50 per cent. of those regularly indulging in some form of sport are women.

The Soviet State apparently places great emphasis on the mass sports movement, as witness that in 1938 alone, it expended over 600,000,000 roubles for promotion of sports and physical culture. This does not include the additional millions assigned by the trade unions, which are not State organizations, for the same purpose. At the disposal of sportsmen and physical culturists there are, it is found, 650 large stadia, 7,200 sports grounds, 2,700 skiing clubs,

350 aquatic stations, and 100 other physical culture clubs. These are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Dynamo Stadium in Moscow is one

By CHATWOOD HALL

of the largest in Europe, having a seating capacity of 75,000, and construction is now going on at a

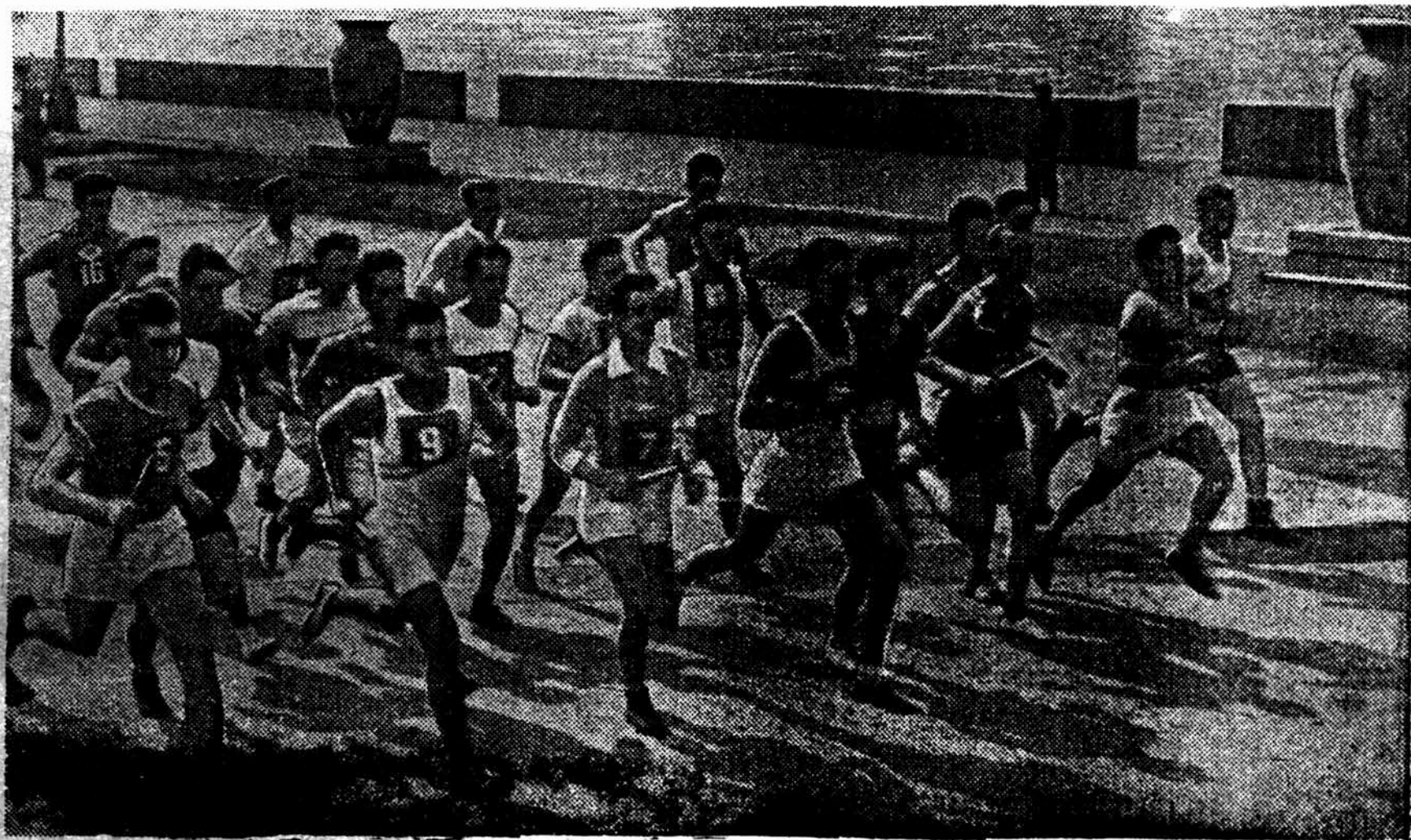
schools in the country for the sole purpose of training experts in all branches of physical culture and sports. Students study here free of charge, receive stipends from the State, and upon graduation are immediately sent out to positions as leaders in the sports movements in cities, villages and on collective farms.

More than 50 different kinds of sports are cultivated in Soviet Russia, the most popular being football, swimming, yachting, tennis, cycling, hunting, volleyball,

sport, played by hundred of thousands and witnessed annually by many millions of spectators.

World Records

Several world records are held by Soviet sportsmen, including 25 of the 35 world records for bar-lifting and nine world records for marksmanship. The swimmer, Sem-yon Bolchenko, has to his credit the beating of world records on several occasions and can swim



Annual cross country race in the environs of Moscow.

rapid pace of a monster new stadium with seats for 140,000 spectators.

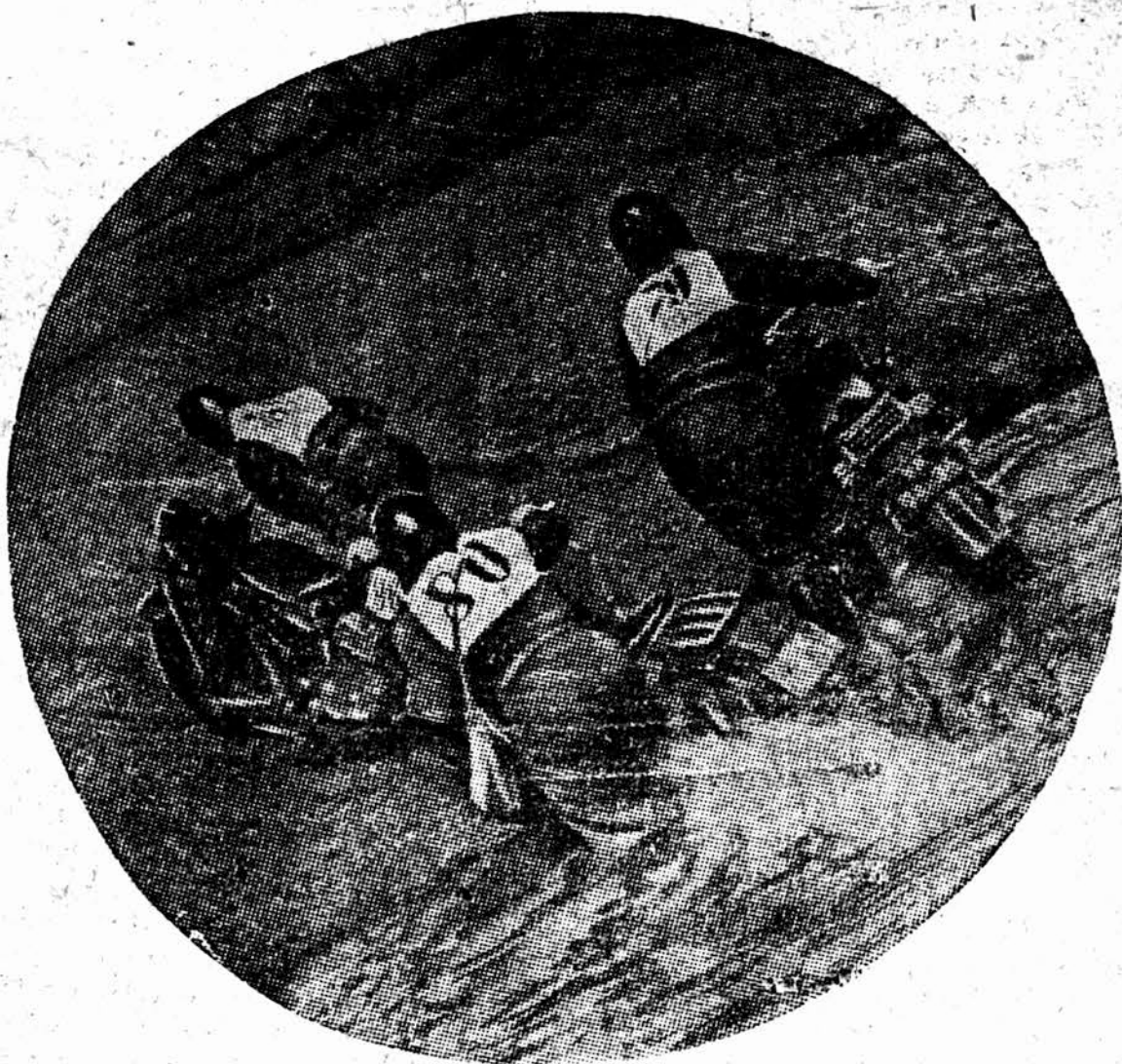
Open To All

Any citizen may join a sports club or society by payment of a small fee. For this nominal charge, all necessary sports equipment is at the member's disposal, including expert trainers, instructors and medical attention. There are six special institutes and 25

rowing, parachute jumping in summer and ice-skating, skiing, hockey and various indoor sports in winter. Soccer is an extremely popular

100 metres, breast stroke, in 1 minute, 6.8 seconds and 200 metres

(Continued On Page 31)



Cross-country motor cyclists fording a stream during a recent motor cycle race near Moscow.



Decisive moment in a Soviet football game.

Problem Of India's Defence

Where Does India Stand?

(Continued from last Sunday's issue).

THE objections against the huge military expenditure, which formed the principal charge against India's military policy before the commencement of the war, were largely based on the fact that the aliens in the defence force were getting salaries disproportionate to the services they render or the ability of the country to bear. While per 'capita' expenditure in India's defence forces amounts to Rs. 1,633 per European, it amounts to only Rs. 242 per Indian. In other words a European is more than six times as costly as an Indian.

There would be saving of more than Rs. 7 crores to the country, during the normal years, by Indianisation of the army. Sir Raza Ali has stated on the 8th March, 1940, in the Legislative Assembly that while the pay of Indian Majors is Rs. 800 or more, the pay of a Major in Japan is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 160. If a Japanese Major can live on Rs. 160 a month, surely an Indian Major should be able to serve his own country at least on the same salary, if not less.

The Present State

Whether India's military machine is quite modern enough and properly mechanised, it is not possible for a student of public affairs, however keen he may be, to judge. It may be, however, pointed out that the mechanization of Indian Army was taken in hand only about a couple of years back. It is to be hoped that the Government of India in their own interests and in the interests of the people would have taken proper precautions and the necessary steps to make the Indian Army quite efficient to meet modern warfare. There is, however, a certain amount of nervous apprehension in the minds of the public that there have not been sufficient preparations for meeting the aerial attacks. The chances of aerial attacks are rather remote and India is not immediately in any danger, unless the Far-Eastern crisis develops very quickly. All the same it appears that forces for anti-aircraft guns and other arms to meet the aerial attacks do not appear to have as yet been organised or seriously thought about.

Before the war, the Indian public was no doubt against the current military policy of the Government in regard to huge salaries and such other items. But never for a moment was the Indian public averse to any systematic improvement of India's defence.

Broadcasting from Simla on May, 31, 1940, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for India mentioned that the army will be further expanded by an initial 100,000 men. In the Weekly News Report for October 4th to October 10th, 1940, published by the Public Information Bureau, Government of India, it is stated that by the end of August last, 37,000 men had been recruited. Referring to the criticism that the rate of progress has been slow, General Molesworth has said on October 9, 1940, that mere numbers were of no avail and "training must form part of a carefully integrated plan designed to produce modern mechanised forces of the type which alone will

be successful in a war of machines."

General Molesworth is a military expert and must know his business best. It may be, however, stated that there seems to be two opinions as to the statement that "mere numbers are of no avail." No doubt an untrained rabble would be of no avail. A fully trained and probably even partly trained men in large numbers always count. At any rate it appears to have counted in the Russo-Finnish War. In spite of the severest tactics of General Weather and the geographical handicaps provided by nature, Russians were able to hammer the Finns by sheer weight of numbers.

Air Force

As regards the Air Force, probably it is not known to many that the Air Force was first formed only in the year 1933 and it consisted then of only few planes. It is stated that it has been decided to expand the Indian Air Force immediately to four times its present strength. It is also stated that there is a 250 per cent. increase in the naval personnel of India. It may be mentioned in this connection that it was only in October, 1934 that the Royal In-

when France collapsed they found out to what extent they had been caught napping.

Here is what the "Statesman" says about the policy which the Government have so far been content to follow:

"No one in authority believed it necessary to have an Indian Air Force or an aircraft industry. There was no enthusiasm for tanks and their manufacture was not considered. Strong vested interests opposed the Indianisation of the officer corps in the Indian army, any derogation from the unbroken supremacy of the cavalry school, the creation of an air force, a civil aviation, a merchant marine, aircraft and shipbuilding industries."

It is highly unfortunate that Great Britain even in her hour of crisis and anxiety should have neglected India's defence industries. So long in order to avoid the growth of rivals to her own industries.

Industrialization Necessary

It has now become well-known to every thinking statesman, economist and politician, that a country in order to withstand any great modern war should not only have her defence industries in trim but should be also other-

tion than she does to-day for the general war efforts of the Empire, and in particular to equip and supply forces in the Middle East and east of Suez. Sir Alexander Roger, a few weeks back, expatiated on the potentialities of India as a producer of war materials and laid emphasis on the importance to Britain, of India's co-operation in war efforts. He said, "only by your co-operation, only by full co-operation between Indians and Europeans, will we achieve the maximum production of ammunitions in India." He also added, "you hold the key of the Empire in your hands and it is safe in your hands. We want you to use that key." The sentiments expressed by Sir Alexander Roger are admirable. If his Mission and the Conference succeed in industrialising India, both in regard to defence industries and the general key industries of the country, they would have conferred a benefit not only on this country but on the British Commonwealth as a whole.

The public in India are not yet fully aware of the purpose, the scope and the intentions of the Mission and the Eastern Group Conference. It is held that it is not clear at all whether the Missions' work, would bring about any change in the traditional policy of the Government, which has looked askance at the growth of the Industrialisation of India. It is also not known whether the Mission's activities will only mean the devising of some temporary expedients by which India's resources and raw material would be drawn upon just for the immediate task of assisting Britain's war activities.

The British Indian personnel to the Conference has also been criticised by the Indian public. It was stated all along that the Indian section would be a purely official delegation. This was, naturally, bitterly resented in the country.

Conclusion

In defence, as in all other matters of high politics and economics, India's present position is solely the result of her existing political status. It does give some satisfaction to note that there are a number of eminent Englishmen who have appreciated this. Mr. Arthur Moore may be taken as one of them. He has remarked while addressing the Rotary Club of Calcutta on the 18th June, 1940, as follows:—

"Now what is the first flaw in our armour which must be immediately mended to get us ready for battle? It is that India, the very centre of the Empire's map, the home for four hundred million people, the potential source of unlimited supplies of men and materials is not in the British Commonwealth of Nations. She wants to help Britain, she wants to play her part along with others for the future of the whole world, and she wants to be able to defend herself. But she has not the status of a country, she has not the position of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. She ranks as a dependency whom Hitler and Mussolini and other robber pirates, who might succeed in imposing their will on Britain, will have a legal right to apportion amongst themselves. That is intolerable and should be ended forthwith."

(CONCLUDED).

By Dr. M. S. NATA RAJAN, M.A., Ph. D.

(Acknowledgments to the Journal of the Dewan Chand Political Information Bureau).

dian Navy was inaugurated and it then consisted of very few vessels. Under the circumstances, the percentages, be it 250 or 400, unfortunately have not impressed the public much.

Comparison With Other Countries

Although we have to bow our head to the British Military authorities in India for their explanations of the progress of the military preparations in the country, we cannot help comparing ours with the military preparations of Canada, Australia and other Dominions. Under the Empire Air Training Scheme there are going to be any number of training schools and aerodromes in the Dominions. We have no definite information as to the number of pilots and others who are going to be trained. It is, however, certain that several thousands of pilots are being trained under the Scheme which is now being carried out in the Dominions.

If England had only extended the same sympathy and support which she has extended to Canada, Australia and other dominions, and if only she had satisfied the natural aspirations of the people, there could have been no doubt whatsoever that India would have beaten both Australia and Canada, and prepared herself, and lent her aid in such a manner to England as to leave no doubt in the minds of the Dictators about the end of the War. The British Government cannot escape responsibility for merely tinkering with the problem in the early stages of the War. Officialdom literally went to sleep and

wise generally industrialised. The Industrial Commission, as early as 1918, drew attention to our lack of key industries, chemical industries and engineering industries. Although 23 years have gone by, India is still deficient in respect of these industries. While most of the natural resources are present, the country has still remained backward in manufacturing industries. The heavy chemical industry is one which is very necessary both for the general industries of the country as well as for the defence industries and still very little has been done to promote it.

There are lately some indications that the Government are waking up to the realities. It is stated that the Government have a scheme costing Rs. 7 crores for the expansion of the Ordnance Factories in the country. It is also stated that "India now manufactures within her own borders about 90 per cent of her war requirements such as rifles, machineguns, small arms, munitions as well as propellants of all sorts, saddlery, army blankets, clothes, artillery upto six inch guns and six inch howitzers, in fact everything except motor cars and aeroplanes." This statement appears to be rather too good to be true! If it is true then the Government are indeed to be congratulated.

The Roger Mission

The Roger Mission which is in the country and the Eastern Group Conference which was convened in the fourth week of October, 1940 are stated to have for their purpose specifically to enable India not only to meet her own needs for home defence, but to make an even greater contribu-

WEATHER FORECASTING

A POPULAR EXPOSITION

By BADRI PRASAD JAISWAL, M.Sc.

THE cyclonic havoc which occurred in Bombay on the 16th of October is one of the most terrible of its kind in living memory. The explanation given by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust about the failure of the Government Meteorological Offices in issuing accurate and timely warnings, disappoints one as regards the very existence of this important department.

Let us not blame nature who has not forced upon us this havoc-playing cyclone or any other destructive agencies all of a sudden and without giving due warnings. Nature has her own language and she keeps no secret with those who can decipher it. Cyclones and thunder storms like all other disturbances are always followed after the appearance of certain well defined indications well in advance—may be years ahead—which act like fore-runners and give due warnings to those concerned.

The lower living beings, the birds, insects and the plants have got well developed natural instincts upon which they can safely rely for accurate and timely warnings of the dangers ahead; but what a sad pity, we human beings who claim to be perfect and with all the help of the Meteorological departments could not get a timely information of this impending disaster!

Essential Knowledge

I have, therefore, attempted in this article to acquaint our countrymen with the technical and non-technical methods of long range weather forecasting—may be years in advance—which will help them to decipher the language of nature under this head. A foreknowledge of weather sciences is essential to every one of us right down to the humble farmer and is of immense use during peace and war. There are certain laws governing the weather of a particular area and which depend upon the sun, moon and the conditions of our own planet.

The Governments in all the civilised countries of the world have established meteorological stations to report upon the weather of a particular place and to issue forecasts of the coming weather at least 24 hours earlier. In India we have two central observatories at Poona and at Calcutta, besides many other reporting stations spread all over the country. These observatories like all other Government departments are well equipped with up-to-date and costly instruments and possess trained and highly paid staff. The recent failure of this department taken in the light of the criticisms of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust leaves us in doubt as regards their utility.

The daily weather forecasts published in the papers appear so very late that they are quite useless to the readers and therefore fail to serve the purpose for which they are issued. This shows the

clear need of a thorough overhauling of the department concerned so as to justify its existence.

I have my own experiences of these departments and have also been deep into the literature, but sadly enough this knowledge of modern Meteorology, in the words of the famous meteorologist Sir Napier Shaw, is neither very perfect nor is it absolutely reliable. The credit of this advancement however small or imperfect goes to Sir Napier Shaw, Brunt, Abercomby and Clyden who are the fathers of modern meteorology.

Long Range Forecasts

1. STUDY OF THE SUN: In an article of this nature it is not possible for me to go into the details of this science. However an attempt has been made to describe below a short account of this interesting subject. Sir Napier Shaw, the pioneer in this field, has compiled evidences from all over the world—in which India also finds a place—to show that long range weather forecasts are possible from a careful study of the different phenomena of the sun. With the help of these methods we can obtain a foreknowledge of the weather e.g., Rainfall, Temperature, Cyclones, Thunderstorms and various other atmospheric and ground disturbances of a particular country much in advance of its occurrence, say 11 years earlier.

These are the marvels of modern meteorology, but India as in other directions lags behind other countries here also and, as I have been informed, these methods of long range forecasts are not undertaken here. For the benefit of our readers and the Meteorological offices and for the guidance of our research workers I will describe in this article these striking phenomena as manifested in the varying weather conditions of a locality. The sun so far as known to us gives out his secrets in three different ways i.e., Sun spots, Solar radiations and Spectrum.

Sun-Spots

The sun and the moon bear certain spots black and red which vary from time to time and so does the climate of the locality where these spots are seen. When studying these, hold the telescope towards the sun and expose a white screen between the eye and the eyepiece of the instrument. To your amazement you will find that all that glows in the sun is not red, instead it has black marks and these are not the same at every time and at every place.

An increase in the size and number of these spots means an increase in cloud formations and precipitation showing an unsettled condition of weather, so does it hold good inversely. Black spots upon the sun and the moon indicate rain and the red spots govern winds. This is a simple rule to obtain a rough idea of the

coming weather but to be more precise, these phenomena are correlated to various other factors and it has been seen from the data obtained from several countries that they show a marked periodicity of 11 years.

Solar Radiations

By studying the radiations of the sun we can obtain more precise informations of the coming type of weather at least 3 days earlier. The instrument Pyrohelometer or Bolometer in its simplest form consists of a black vacuum bulb fitted with thermometer. An increase in the value of the Solar radiations is followed by high temperature at least 3 to 4 days later. A low value means rain. This solar radiation governs the thermal heat of the atmosphere and the temperature of the black bulb is an index of the solar radiation.

Spectrum Of The Sun

We can get an insight into the mysteries of the universe as manifested in the type of weather by a study of the spectrum band of the sun and the rays. This branch of study is called spectrum analysis. The rays of the sun when reflected through a glass prism give out a beautiful band of seven colours—VIBGYOR. This band as well as that of the sun when studied minutely shows some differences from time to time and so does follow the climate of a particular place.

The study of the atmospheric conditions is as interesting and educative as that of the solar phenomena and in order to get an insight into the type of weather one has to study the Ozone contents of the air, the electrical conductivity of the atmosphere and the blueness of the sky.

Ozone Content Of The Air

Long range weather forecasts are possible by a scientific study of the Ozone contents of the air. Ordinarily this gas exists in traces only and varies from place to place and also according to the season. The smoke of busy industrial towns makes accurate observations difficult. An increase in the percentage of this gas shows the air to be free from decaying matters. This method if developed suitably can be of immense use to the Health Departments. The Ozone of the air increases in the rainy season and is almost doubled after thunderstorms. Increase in the pressure of the atmosphere lowers this percentage and it will be seen that this can be made an adjunct to the barometer.

These observations can be carried out by means of the Ozonometer or to be more simple by starch-iodide paper. I have obtained very interesting results on weather conditions with the help of this paper. The indications given out by these methods, though rough, are reliable and appear much in advance of the actual approach of the weather.

By this means at our command we can forecast winds, thunder, storms and rain.

Electrical Conductivity

The air round us is full of electrical discharges and yet it is strange that we do not feel it at all. Our human body like the air is a conductor of electricity. The electrical conductivity of the atmosphere shows an increase much in advance when a thunderstorm is due and Sir Shaw and Abercomby recommend this method for the study of thunders and electrical lightnings. These measurements can be carried out accurately by means of a sensitive electrometer.

Blueness Of Sky

Except for the rainy season blueness of the sky which is due to the density and the composition of the air above is an index of fair weather. The more blue it is, the fairer will the weather be. In the rainy season the bluer the sky is, the more are the chances of a rain. The colour of the sky is governed directly by the radiations of the Sun and the blueness increases with a rise in the solar radiations which foretell a calm and fine weather.

(TO BE CONCLUDED)

NEW INDIA

Assurance Co.,
Limited

(India's Largest
General Insurance Co.)

THREE CONSIDERATIONS
GENERALLY WEIGH WITH
A PERSON DESIRING TO
INSURE HIS LIFE.

They Are:

- (1) STABILITY of the Company;
- (2) SOUND MANAGEMENT and
- (3) POLICY CONDITIONS and BONUS CAPACITY.

The "NEW INDIA"
can Safely claim to
Satisfy all these
requirements.

Write or call for Prospectus
and feel convinced.

HEAD OFFICE:
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY

The I. C. S.

THE second best place in order of importance among the activities of the Service, at least in its corrosive and harmful if not constructive effects upon the administration, must be given to its "superiority complex" and its long train of attendant evils. This morbid abnormality which when applied to the East is synonymous with the pernicious "colour complex" accordingly manifests itself in its dual capacity in a particularly virulent and inhuman form in relation to all the non-European inhabitants of the globe.

Great Britain, as the biggest Oriental power now in existence, is no exception to this phase of insanity. The administration of her Eastern colonies and possessions is entirely based on this absurd supposition; and the record of her achievement in India, specially in this respect, is wholly discreditable and absolutely unworthy of a great and civilized Government. Instead of behaving in their own interests towards their coloured populations with feelings of equality, consideration, friendliness and respect as they should always have done, as loyal subjects of the same Sovereign and fellow-citizens of a common Empire, ostensibly governed by the same laws and constitution, the English people have always unfortunately treated them as inferiors, helots and bondsmen, and as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the "white man". In consequence of the unmitigated insolence of the governing classes under the influence of this vain and imaginary idea of "race and class superiority" which as a matter of fact, does not exist, and is as unreal and wicked as the obsession of the "nordic strain" now pervading Hitler's Germany.

Complexes

It is a matter of History that generally speaking the members of the entire British community

VI—And The Other All-India Services

By J. B. PETIT

(Continued from last week.)

in India—both official and non-official—in their relations with the people of this country, are similarly the unfortunate victims of this psychological derangement, the tragic reality of which galling fact is burnt into the soul of every Indian throughout the land, irrespective of caste, colour, or creed. But the greatest and most harmful consequences of this common European and eminently English mental aberration is that it has by slow degrees generated, even in the proverbially patient and docile people of India, the most intense and inveterate hatred for England, her Government and her people. And it is as the result of this policy that one day England will be driven bag and baggage out of this country, the distant rumblings of which event are already becoming ominously audible in more respects than one! It is a sad commentary upon the statesmanship of England, a confession of the bankruptcy of her regime and a proof of the unstable character of its foundations. Under the compelling force of the growing solidarity of the East, these and similar tactics now stand thoroughly exposed in all their ugliness before the search-light of the awakening conscience of the world; and the time is not far distant when all countries having Eastern and Colonial possessions will have to answer for this crime against

humanity on their charge-sheet at the bar of History.

Colour Bar

The unfortunate and harmful characteristics of this complex have continuously manifested themselves in numerous directions and in diverse ways according to the standards arbitrarily laid down in that behalf at the caprice of the Service, in furtherance of the alleged "superiority" of the "white-man". It is impossible to give anything like a full or even a partial list of these insolent manifestations probably running into hundreds of thousands throughout the country, which may be adequately descriptive of the grievous wrong done to the people and the wanton insult continuously heaped upon them. But an attempt may still be made at least to give a general idea of the same in broad terms, illustrated now and again with instances of a typical and particularly harsh character.

It may sound absurd and even appear unthinkable, but is nevertheless true that in the furtherance of their policy, the advocates of this stupid obsession of "colour superiority" had at one time gone to the amazing length of even preparing and circulating a secret manual prescribing with meticulous care and almost military precision the manner and method of behaviour to be employed by the members of the supposedly "superior" white-classes towards the coloured peoples of the country, always to the disadvantage of the latter. Whether such a ridiculous and disgraceful code exists even now in the altered conditions of to-day is not known. But it is an open secret that such a "masonic bible" did exist at one time, and was being freely and continuously circulated for the guidance of all newcomers, in which, among other things, they were seriously advised never to be unduly friendly or unnecessarily familiar with Indians, even to the extent of avoiding the use of such ordinary expressions of common courtesy and politeness as "please" and "kindly", but always to keep them at arm's length, to act towards them with the "pride, position and dignity" of a superior towards an inferior; and to insist upon things being done by them, because as a "sahib", the white-man was, as it were, as a matter of right entitled to order the "coloured" man about as an inferior or a servant.

"Friends"

As the direct result of these senseless instructions and their many disruptive ramifications, it was the common experience about a quarter of a century ago, even of the most distinguished Indians to notice an unexpected change in their former English "friends", who suddenly began to treat them in the coldest and often even in the most insulting manner directly they crossed the Suez Canal on their way to In-

dia; and also subsequently in numerous other ways on their arrival in the country. It is difficult to assess the exact extent of the disastrous effects upon the Indian mind of the studied rudeness and continued impertinences which people had to experience in consequence in their own country year in and year out at the hands of English bullies; and by infection, sometimes also of continental non-British cads, often verging on physical assaults not only on men but even on women, until the worm turned and violent methods were resorted to by the people in self-defence and the vindication of their natural and fundamental rights of citizenship.

Unprovoked and wanton insults meted out to private citizens were then and are even to-day incidents of common and frequent occurrence; and many instances have also come to light even of the rulers of great states and their families, as also such eminent men as Gokhale and Jamsheji Tata having been publicly insulted by the advocates of this obsession, both official and non-official, high and low.

This stupid obsession was countenanced and encouraged to such an absurd extent that at one stage during the South African War, it was decided not to pit Indian soldiers even against the "white" enemies of the King, merely because they were "white" and because of the fear that it would lower the prestige of the "white-skin" in India and establish an undesirable precedent for the future! Of course these insane advocates of the "superiority complex" and the prestige of the white-skin have since learnt bitter lessons in the school of experience and are now wiser in consequence. Examples of this kind can be multiplied by the hundreds; but space forbids.

But the incalculable mischief caused by this temperamental catalepsy of the "superiority of the whites" does not end here. It goes far beyond; and has taken roots even in the innermost recesses of the Government. It has vitiated every branch of it from end to end and coloured every action of the officers connected with it. It has resulted in the rejection or emasculation of every measure of importance and every move introduced for the betterment of the administration; it has materially reduced the level of the executive; it has introduced untenable distinctions and preferences at every stage and at every turn on the flimsiest excuses in order to glorify the "white-classes" at the expense and humiliation of the indigenous people. A hasty reference to a few of the most outstanding illustrations would be enough.

Judiciary

All efforts at the improvement of the judicial machinery throughout the country have always been successfully resisted in consequence of this complex. The separation of the judicial and executive functions of the Government has been continuously opposed for the same reason. The reform has been overdue for over a century. One has only to mention it to accept it. The literature on the matter is over a foot deep. And yet, the Service would not have it, because it would diminish the prestige of the white bureaucrats in the persons of the Collector and the Deputy Collector, who would have

(Continued On Page 24)

**"I was afraid
my husband's cold would
keep him in bed
for days!"**

MY HUSBAND COULD HARDLY BREATHE BECAUSE OF THE CONGESTION IN HIS HEAD. SO I ASKED MY CHEMIST WHAT WAS GOOD TO STOP A COLD.

"I ALWAYS RECOMMEND MISTOL," HE SAID, "BECAUSE ITS SOOTHING MEDICATION NEVER FAILS TO HEAL THE IRRITATED MEMBRANES AND OPEN CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES."

I BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER MY HUSBAND PUT A FEW DROPS IN HIS NOSE, HE COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!

AND JUST TO BE SURE I WOULDN'T CATCH MY HUSBAND'S COLD, I TOOK MISTOL, TOO.

Now, with the help of Mistol, WE NEVER CATCH COLD!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD





This wooden block and this axe were used to execute wrong-doers in the middle ages. In those days it was a mark of favour to be beheaded. Hanging was shameful, and it was the fate of many prisoners of noble birth to have their heads struck off by this axe.

The Tower Of London

World's Oldest Fortress Hit By Nazis

(By the River Thames in London stands one of the oldest fortresses in the world. A fortress, too, that has never been conquered; it is the Tower of London and within its walls many of the most vivid incidents in British history have been enacted.)

By
OLIVER MOORE

THE Tower of London, recently hit by a German bomb, stands by the River Thames in Britain's capital, the very heart of England. Its great muscular walls are fifteen feet thick and ninety feet high. Its foundations root to depths unknown. It is the oldest fortress in the world. More, it is the only fortress in the world that has never been conquered.

It had stood vigil on the Thames 300 years before the Doge's Palace looked down at itself in the waters of Venice or the Kremlin shook its appears above Moscow. The Vatican is youth in stone measured by these heart-beats. Henry the Eighth was King of England when the foundations were being laid of the Louvre. Elizabeth comes to the throne and Versailles is still a swamp. This heart of England's had been beating 600 years when the Escorial was built and yet another century was to pass before Sans-Souci stood complete.

First Structure Built By Julius Caesar

Somewhere in its foundations is the still older fortress built by Julius Caesar, but it was the Tower begun by William the Conqueror 900 years ago which was to become the heart of Britain. It is worth noting that both these military geniuses chose the same spot to mark and seal their conquest; they meet near the main entrance where a part of Caesar's wall may still be seen in the south-east corner of William's White Tower.

King after king now added walls and towers within the central keep. Henry III completed the fortress as it stands today; Richard Coeur de Lion deepened and widened the moat; Edward I on his return from the Holy Land completed the outer defences.

Here in its first centuries lived the Kings of England with state departments for themselves and their nobles and barracks for the soldiery in the ramparts. Here was stored ammunition and food and stores and gold and jewels so that while remaining a royal palace it could also withstand siege if need be.

Prison And Torture House

With law and layers grafted on the nation, the Tower became the scene of great political trials such as had not been seen before or since. With these came prisons where queens

and nobles were housed and executed. Here in its Palace, Kings feasted and held revelry and set out for their Coronations at Westminster. Here was the ancient home of the Knights of the Bath and the Courts of Judicature before which even Queens were tried. Here was the Royal Mint for the coin of the realm, the treasure, the regalia. Here were the State prisons with dungeons beneath the moat with their dark cold sweating walls; the torture chambers; the chapel, to which the

mous with death, often unjust death, more often than not, tortured death. It became a hotbed of disease, dishonesty, and extortion. Taverns were set up within the walls; mean buildings and storehouses blocked the gates and river front, almost obscuring the ramparts.

Now A Museum Of Horror

It was not till another Queen ascended the throne that the Tower was restored to its former stateliness and beauty, if not to its Royal glory. During Queen Victoria's reign, the Tower was swept clean of these two centuries of rubbish and extraneous growth; the towers and ramparts repaired, and the whole place reconstituted as far as possible with the old plans which were still in existence.

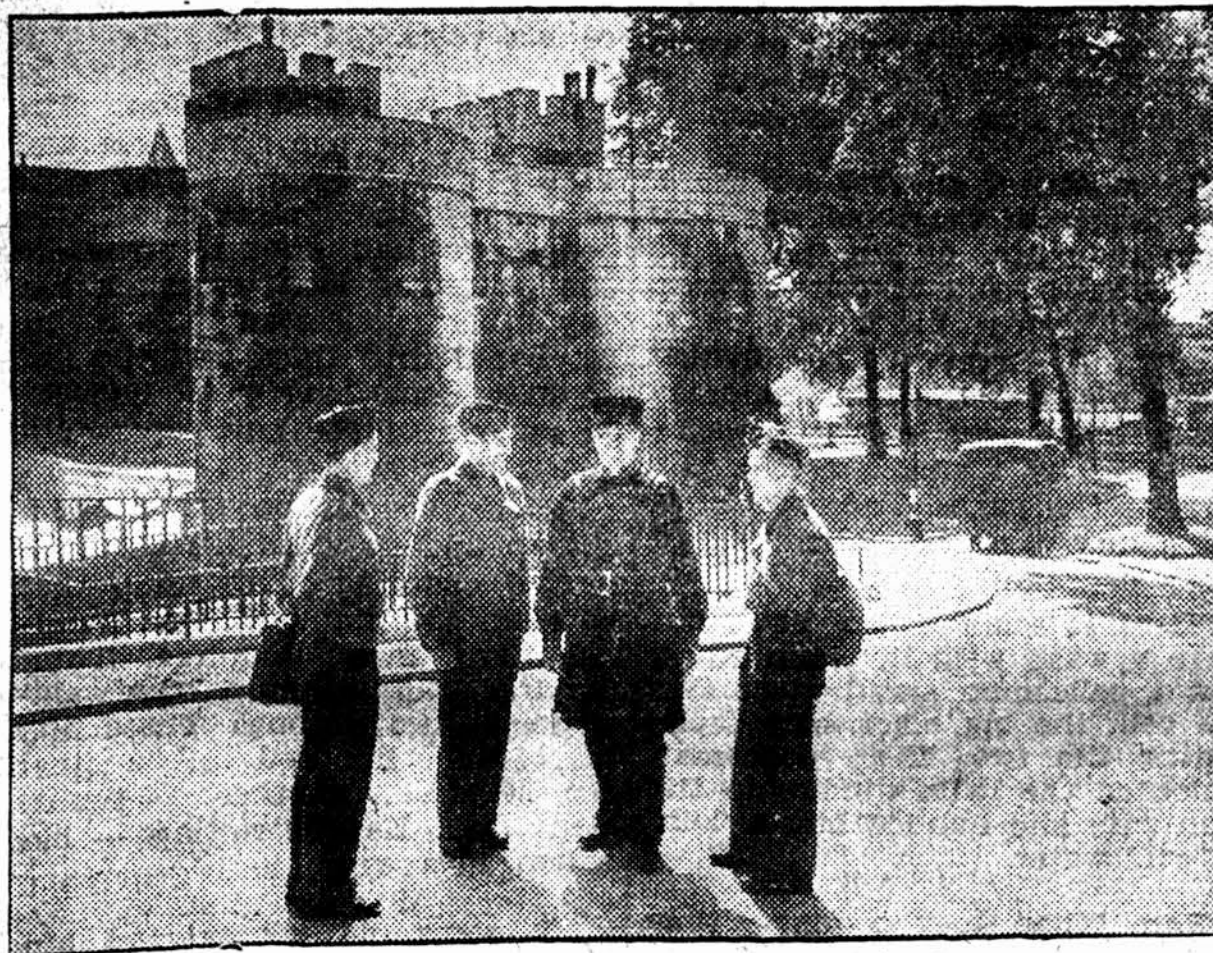
It is hard, in an age where Lon-

isbury in 1541. The valiant old Countess, who was 71, refused to lay her head on the block saying she had P'antagenet blood in her veins and would kneel to none and had to be chased by the executioner around the scaffold and hacked to pieces standing.

The Duke of Monmouth chatted with the executioner; felt the edge of the axe and bade him do his work well and cleanly. He gave the man six guineas and told his servant to give him six more if he did his work well, then with great composure fitted his own neck to the block. A dreadful scene followed; three strokes were made but failed to sever the head. Throwing down his axe the executioner offered forty guineas to anyone who would complete the work. The people groaned and wept. Finally with two more strokes the executioner's work was over. When they tell this story at the Tower they always reassure the tender hearted by saying that the second blow knocked the Duke senseless, and the rest were more painful to the onlookers than the victim.

Monument Of England

It is not in stone and mortar alone that the Tower is the monument of England. All her youth and growth is within its walls; all those highlights of a nation's experience which long afterwards men call history. And if English hearts beat more quickly when they think of this fortress of theirs, it is not only at the thought that it is the oldest fortress in the world, but also at the knowledge that in all its thousand years it has never been conquered.



Canadian soldiers outside the Tower and talking to one of the attendants or "Beefeaters", as they have been known for centuries. He is dressed in a costume that has not changed since the middle ages.

condemned were led for their last prayer before being beheaded on Tower Green.

So within the turreted walls which are the cradle of the British race, their first history played itself out, confined and domestic. It was with Queen Elizabeth that the Tower ceased for ever to be a Royal palace. Poor Elizabeth had spent her early days there as a prisoner, and refused, as sovereign, to live in a spot where she had spent months in hideous suspense, between life and death.

But what was the England's growing greatness was to be the Tower's decline. Now it became little more than a prison and a torture-house. Its name became a terror in the land. To be "committed to the Tower" was synony-

doners pay their shillings to take provincial aunts and nephews to see their foremost monument and pass in neat file behind the Beefeaters in their Elizabethan ruffs and doublet and hose, to remember that once they flocked here free, to gloat and cheer at a popular execution, or riot at an unpopular one. And heaven knows they were frequent enough; queens, great nobles, prelates, soldiers and statesmen, guilty and innocent alike, passed under Traitor's Gate to Tower Green in a procession, to satisfy the most bloodthirsty.

Two of the most horrible were that in 1685 of the handsome James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II, "the Uncrowned King" and that of the Countess of Sa-



Suitor: "Am I right in saying that you wouldn't consider me for a moment?"

Widow: "Well, not exactly. I said I wouldn't consider you for a second!"

 * Our Short Story *

 * By
 * Dharam Yash Dev *

Prisoner Of War

(A True Episode)

It was about 8 p.m. when they raided his house—yes, raided is the word—about twenty of them, uniformed policemen, armed with rifles, their bayonets shining brightly under the dim lights of the street lamps.

There was a knock at his door. Ram Khan, who was in his study on the first floor looked out of the window. He ran downstairs. He opened the door. The leader of the police party handed him a sheet of paper.

"Your name is Ram Khan," a gruff voice was speaking to him. "We have a warrant for your arrest." There was a pause. "Under the Defence of India Act" added the gruff voice, as if half apologetically. "For some of the speeches that you have been delivering."

Ram Khan smiled. He asked the leader of the party if he would give him a few minutes to pack. "Make yourself comfortable," he pointed towards a small wooden bench. "I will go upstairs and will say good-bye to my wife."

In about fifteen minutes he was back. He had a small bedding under his arm. His wife followed him, a couple of newspapers and magazines in her hand. "Take these with you, you might not see them again for a long time," she said.

Ram Khan turned round. He put his hand on her shoulder and smiled. For a few seconds the two stood like this, silent. Without saying a word he moved back. "I am ready" he told the leader of the police party.

Outside, only ten yards from his house, round the corner, there was the police-van, dark-grey, monster-like. One of the constables opened the door for him. He jumped inside. Five constables and their leader followed him. The door was slammed and the grey monster moved.

* * * *

Ram Khan had been awake for a long time. It was still very dark. Lying on his 'khes' and durrie on the hard cemented floor of his little cell he looked at his watch. He could not see what time it was. He did not know how early or late it was.

Outside it was all very quiet. Occasionally he would hear the night-watchman cough, click his heels and then pace up and down. His "bed" on the floor was not exactly comfortable. Through the half open door a gust of cold wind would blow in and make him shiver. He curled up his legs and wrapped his two thin blankets round his body, closer and tighter. His shoulders and sides ached.

Ram Khan lay like this for long, thinking and trying to sleep again. In the distance he heard

the watchman strike the gong. He heard him strike it five times. It was too early to expect any one to come to him. He drew his blankets up to his chin. Pushed his arms and hands inside and tried to sleep again.

"Wake up Babuji," he heard somebody shout. Now the huge red-coloured tin door was wide open. Only thick black ironbars separated him from the world outside where he saw a couple of uniformed policemen. "Wake up Babuji," he heard one of them say again. "It is past eight and the Burra-saheb will be here for inspection."

Minutes passed—many minutes, which seemed like hours, and nothing happened, and nobody came to see him. Outside the policemen in their night clothes, in their pyjamas, in their dhoties and lungies moved to and fro. A few of them, fully dressed in uniforms, came in and went out of the main gate, which, he somehow imagined, was on his left not far from his cell.

It was nearly nine o'clock. Ram Khan carefully folded up all the papers that he had been reading. He had read almost every page and he placed the neat packet by his pillow. Still feeling slightly chilly he stood up and started pacing up and down in his little cell. He did that for almost half an hour, trying to warm himself and get the chill out of his aching sides and shoulders.

He could not go very far there. The length of the room was no more than nine or ten feet, he calculated by his measured paces. He went back to his "durrie and khes" and wrapped the blanket round his feet. His hand automatically went over to his newspapers and he found himself idly turning the pages. There was nothing new. He had already read every page and column.

"Here is some water. You can have a wash with it," Ram Khan saw a policeman standing outside his cell, the big black bars separating the two. The policeman unlocked the little window in the iron-gate and handed him a 'lot' of cold water.

Ram Khan took a long time washing his hands his mouth and his face. There was a deliberate slowness in all his movements. He lingered over everything he did. He exaggerated every little action. There was no hurry. There was time enough for everything.

He moved back to where his khes and durrie were spread. He looked at his watch. It was five minutes to eleven. He started slowly folding his blankets. He re-arranged his khes and durrie and the pillow. He picked up his

newspapers and started turning the pages again.

Outside there was noise and activity. More people were seen walking about the place. He studied their clothes, their faces, their size. He would look at the printed pages in front of him and again look out of the gate—across the thick big black bars that were separating him from the world outside.

At noon somebody brought him his lunch—four big hard 'chappaties' and a cup full of thick yellow 'dal', probably purchased from a nearby shop, none of which looked very clean or appetising. But he was hungry and it did not take him long to finish it all off.

The afternoon sun shone brightly in the courtyard outside his cell which felt cold and damp. After his lunch he stretched himself on his bed and unfolding the blanket he covered his legs. He felt warm and not so uncomfortable.

He looked all round. His eyes shifted from one object to another. He was again studying the people outside—their faces, their clothes, their size. Most of them were too far away and he could not hear what they said. Sometimes he would hear some one shout and swear—and whenever anyone swore he swore loudly, at the top of his voice.

He felt interested at first. The faces were strange and crude and mostly unintelligent. They were so unlike the faces of all the people he had known. "Why did one policeman look so much like any other policeman?" Soon he got bored with them and thought of doing something else. He picked up one of the newspapers but put it back again.

Feeling restless he started pacing up and down in his cell. He started counting every step that he took. One hundred. One hundred fifty. Two hundred. Three hundred. Now he must have walked about two furlongs. Three fifty.... four hundred.... another ten steps.... another twenty steps.... He was restless—like a lion in a cage.

His steps did not interest him any more. He felt furious and annoyed. He thought of counting the number of bricks on the inside of his cell walls. Through the thin coating of the white-wash he could clearly see the outline of every brick, big and small. He found this rather amusing. He did not feel so bad tempered now.

He went back to his khes and durrie. What next? It was still very early, only ten minutes after four. He started reading the newspaper all over again. He read every line from the beginning to the end. Even the casual advertisements and the "wanted and for sale" columns he did not miss. He lingered longest over the court notices. The official language in which various people were 'ordered' to do this, that to appear in this court or that court, he found amusing. There, he said, was the "Sarkar", the "Mai-Bap" and all that.

Some items he read again and again, till he knew every word,

every letter, every stop and every comma by heart. He even tried counting the number of words in a column and the total number of words on a page.

Slowly it was getting dark and he could read no longer. He felt lonely and depressed. There was no light in his cell, and he thought of another long and dark night ahead of him. For the tenth time that day he re-folded his papers neatly and replaced them by the side of his pillow.

A constable brought him his dinner. He could not see the colour of the 'dal' or the chappaties. They felt and tasted the same as his morning meal, with only one difference that towards the end, in his 'dal', he could taste particles of sand which gave him a sickly feeling.

Night had fallen. It was time to go to bed!

* * * *

Ram Khan lay in his bed, feeling slightly cold and weak, thinking. Every now and again he tried to pull his blankets closer to his body, first tucking one and then the other under his feet, round his legs and his chest.

He thought of all the things that he had done since the morning. He thought of every little act, every little movement, he re-counted everything in the order in which he had done it. He thought of the previous night how he was arrested, how the dark-monster—the police-van, drove him from his house to this cell in the city Kotwali.

Ram Khan's thoughts went back to all his friends and co-workers outside. He thought of all the speeches that he had delivered, all the meetings that he had organized, all the processions that he had led, all the articles that he had written.

The day that he had spent, his first day in the Kotwali lock-up, seemed very dull and depressing. "What do prisoners do all day? What do they think about?" he asked himself.

He did not know how he was going to spend the rest of his days living this dull life. The thought of forced idleness oppressed him. He felt angry. In that state of mental stress he clenched his teeth and then he bit his finger-nails.

But he was a State Prisoner, the thought came back to him. Perhaps he will have books to read and people to talk to and occasionally he would have visitors and letters from outside. Perhaps to-morrow his wife would come and see him. They did not allow interviews on a Sunday.

But even if there were no interviews—that did not matter. It did not matter if nobody came to see him. It did not matter if they allowed his wife or his mother or his father to interview him. It did not matter if he was not given any of the facilities that were usually given to prisoners of war.

"Yes, a prisoner of war!" he said to himself. After all he was a prisoner of war. There were two parties in India, he thought of Jawaharlal Nehru's words. The

(Continued on Page 31)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
 Wadifalia, SURAT.

HYDROCELE
 SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes, from 1st to 5th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"AFRICAN INTRIGUE"

By ALFRED BATSON

(COPYRIGHT, GARDEN CITY PUBLISHING CO. BY REQUEST OF MRS. WALTER BRADEN, SAN FRANCISCO)

The year was 1911. Germany, France, and England were in dispute over certain territories in South Africa. This story relates international espionage and personal adventure which grew out of the period in history.

Young Nagel, a German youth of twenty-two, had fled from his home and its hated military service, hoping eventually to reach America. Now in South Africa he worked as guide for big-game hunters, leading them on safari into the jungle. Nagel had long ago learned that the odds lay so strongly in favour of guns that there was little sport in the hunt but there was money to be earned for the young men.

As Nagel mused of these things, the German agent of the sea coast town called to say that he would shortly go out on safari, adding, "But secrecy must screen your activities." That sounded like intrigue.

At that moment a whistle blew telling the little town on the equator that the coastwise boat was in. Nagel hurried down to look over the newcomers. Since there was no pier for docking the boat, passengers came ashore riding on the backs of African porters who waded through the surf. Nagel saw a beefy man, with red face and flabby body, hanging on to his porter with one hand while he mopped his face with the other. A commotion drew Nagel's attention to the next passenger. A German army officer dressed in full regalia seemed displeased with his human horse; he was kicking the African with feet shod in army boots. Nagel watched the native stoically complete the safe delivery of his human cargo and then flee in terror.

"That is no way to treat an African," Nagel muttered, turning again to watch the ship. But no other passenger arrived.

In due time Nagel met the two new men. The fat man was one Muller, the army officer was Major von Harden. They were going on a big game hunt. "How long will we be gone?" asked Nagel, who as guide must be responsible for the lives of eighty porters as well as for the welfare of his employers.

"I command this expedition," ordered Herr Major, "when I need you I will say so. Meanwhile, keep your place, which is that of Head Porter."

Seething with impotent fury, Nagel sought the solitude of his quarters, only to be ordered out. "We leave now, at once," commanded the officer.

"In the middle of the afternoon with the African sun directly overhead?" cried Nagel, incredulous.

"Take my orders with discussion," replied Herr Major, as he turned with a click of his heels.

The Africans thought their white commander was crazy, but Nagel handled them by saying that if they could not stand up under the sun, he would hire porters of another tribe. They set out to uphold their name for endurance, but muttering against the stupidity of some white men.

Nagel's authority over the porters was constantly upset by the officer who ordered them to march in military formation, four abreast. He used a pistol to enforce orders, killing one African

for slow obedience. In this spirit of hatred the party passed big game without firing a shot. This further confused and roused the distrust of the Africans, for they were paid a bonus for good hunting.

Nagel finally learned something of their destination. From the talkative and tender hearted Muller, he learned that the party was sent out by the German Government, to study territory owned by France. Muller was a botanist;

"AFRICAN INTRIGUE" A STORY OF SUFFERING AND FAILURE, DEVOTION AND HATRED

The preface to "African Intrigue" reads: "It is nineteen-eleven France and Germany are straining for territorial expansion in Africa. Paris and Berlin exchange polite notes while the Krup factory works overtime...."

"Enter the Wilhelmstrasse's Intelligence Bureau... An expedition of 'big-game hunters' is sent to Africa.... Before days the status of the 'big-game hunters' becomes that of spies... Finally they vanish. Berlin never hears word of them thereafter...."

"Here is their story, told for the first time. It is a tale of suffering and failure, devotion and hatred. As you read it you will understand why the teller has never spoken until now...."

"African Intrigue" was published in 1933.

Rodenbach, whom they met in the interior, was a geologist; and von Harden was equipped to study civil as well as military points. If the territory was valuable, Germany wanted to know it in 1911. All this Nagel learned from observation as well as from Muller.

But ill fortune attended their progress. Three camps had to be made from which the scientists and officer studied, making careful notes. Muller seemed fated to bad luck. Sun stroke, fever from the jungle, and strained leg ligaments put him to bed several times, at which times Herr Major called him "the old woman."

But Muller was game. Too ill to walk, he was carried by his porters to locations that seemed desirable for study; then he crawled around, making his notations with patient care. "It is for the Fatherland," he murmured to Nagel, "I must finish."

But the French heard of this big game party that killed nothing. The natives in French Africa received notice that a large sum would be paid for each of the four German men, dead or alive. Hunting parties of African warriors followed Nagel's group, terrifying the porters. To make matters worse, Muller was too ill to be moved, and learning this the porters began to desert.

Within Muller's hearing, Herr Major said that his expedition would be better off without Muller. Then he set the sick man to guard the porters, pistol in hand. Within the hour Muller had shot himself, leaving a note that he did it for the Fatherland. "There

(Continued On Page 31)

LAMENT ON A CHILD KILLED BY A BOMB

Look not here, ye passers-by.
But escape, if you can,
Wander into exile
Into an unknown country
Warmed by a different sun,
Cooled by a wine-red sea,
These are not lips I hold
But what the bombs
Turned to cold death-kissed stones.....

No murmur I hear but of the high-wandering wind
No more tremble these limbs
Beats no more this heart
No sound but of a God that cares not a jot
These are no hands but rafts
Let me weep and weep through flame and hail!
Look not here, look not here,
Ye cruel stars!

—P. R. KAIKINI.

DR. R. K. YAJNIK.

New Rajkot Principal

In response to the request of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has lent the services of Dr. Ramanlal K. Yajnik, M.A., Ph.D., (Lond.), as the Principal of Dharmendra Singhji Arts College, Rajkot.

He is a well-known scholar of Gujarat and has been a head of the English Department, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, for the last 18 years. Dr. Yajnik was elected a Fellow of the Bombay University, in 1937, from the Gujarat group of Municipal boroughs.

He was a Fellow of the Wilson College, Bombay, and was deputed by the Bhavnagar Durbar to England for higher studies, where he wrote a thesis on the "Indian Theatre under European Influence" for his doctorate.

Dr. Yajnik was appointed one of the general secretaries of the two Gujarati Literary Conferences at Bhavnagar and at Lathi. He was awarded a gold medal at the hands of Mahatma Gandhiji for contributing the best literary paper to the Ahmedabad Literary Conference in 1937. He comes from Nadiad and is the brother of Mr. Indulal Yajnik, the well-known Socialist and Kisan leader.

A hearty send-off was accorded to him on the station, where he left Bhavnagar for Rajkot to take charge as the Principal of Dharmendra Singhji Arts College.

Al-Islah Id Number

Although the price of paper has shot up considerably, yet this fact seems to be of little importance with those in charge of "Al-Islah" for they have lavishly spent money on producing an attractive issue on the occasion of the Id-ul-Fitr. The issue consists of 200 pages, full of readable articles and beautiful pictures most of which are of Islamic interest and cover the world of Islam. The coloured portraits of Akbar and Jodhbal and Jehangir and Nurjahan are of historic importance. The articles contributed by "Nargis", Hakim Abdul Hai Ansari, Bai Munibai, Mrs. Shirin Khanam Foujdar, Mrs. Shafi Tayyebji, Maulvi Nazir Ahmad, Akama Ahmad Shubaili, Nasim Sandelvi, Latafat Husain, Imamuddin and some others contain valuable suggestions for the Musalmans. Among the poems, which are interspersed throughout the bulky issue those composed by Fazl Aziz, Yakta, Shahid, Khalik, Kaif, Saghar, Shariq, Qamar, Shair, Ejaz Siddiqi and Khujandi will repay perusal. This Id number also contains

"THE JOURNALIST"

The October number of "The Journalist" published from 25, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay and edited by Mr. P. G. Rao contains a number of interesting articles. There is a brief sketch of the life and career of Mr. B. Sen Gupta, the founder and Managing Director of the United Press of India, the nationalistic news agency, from the pen of Mr. J. M. Deb, its Bombay editor. The article on 'A Reporter and his Qualifications' by Mr. B. H. Rau, the Chief Reporter of "The Times of India," makes instructive reading to one who seeks a journalistic career. "The Tragedy of Indian Journalism" by 'Junius' is an exposition of the miserable lot of many a journalist in India and suggests also remedial measures. "The Modern Paragraphist" and "Journalism in Japan," also make interesting reading.

A pen portrait of Mr. S. A. Jalil, the well-known block-making artist, gives an insight into the scope that lies latent in the varied branches associated with the modern newspaper industry.

Articles and interviews from famous men in the film world reflect the growing importance and a recognition of the educative value of film journalism.

"The Journalist" shows steady progress in its get-up and reading contents.

Short Story Magazine

This magazine is meant to provide exclusively short stories to the readers. The November issue is a marked departure from the previous issues in respect of its get-up as well as the contents. Social problems affecting the present generation of Indians are interestingly handled in the course of simple short stories.

The story "Sunuti" lays bare before the readers the delicate sentiments of a Hindu girl. "Deva-Dasi" is another revelation of the long existing evil in Hindu society.

The November issue contains a prize offer for contributions on "A Dream of Yours that Came True". The Magazine seems to be on a look-out for new and young talent. The magazine is published at Kohinoor Road, Dadar, a single copy costing annas two only.

Inspiring messages from H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Mr. Fazlul-Huq and others. On the whole, the number offers a literary report which is sure to prove memorable in the history of Urdu journalism of Bombay for which the credit goes direct to Mr. Ali Jan Miskin and also to those in charge of the journal.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART IN THE COTTAGE

ART AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM—COTTAGE THE STARTING POINT—ENCOURAGE COTTAGE ART
—ARTISTS ARE COTTAGE WORKERS—SURKATHA'S REPORT NOT HEARD OF—TRAIN-
ING OF CINE-ARTISTS NEGLECTED—TWO STAGES IN ONE PROVINCE—INDIA NEEDS
DRAMATIC WORKSHOPS—WHITHER MODERN FRENCH ART?

India was rightly known as a "land of art" because her art was predominant and all pervading feature of her life and not internee in the temple, theatre or the exhibition hall. She stood unrivalled in the realisation of art as a superb expression and in its judicious exploitation for its true values and capabilities. Her art had a distinctive impress which its smouldering traditions bear even to-day. It was the cottage which produced and perpetuated art. The cottage was the mother of art.

India's Definition

The revivalistic movement, which is conducted on western lines, does not condescend to approach the cottage which, truly speaking, should be its starting point. "The economic life of a nation is not such an isolated fact as Mahatmaji imagines and to-day, side by side with economic poverty we are faced with a cultural poverty," said Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in May 1935 in the course of a message to Mahatmaji in connection with the All-India Village Industries Museum, at Wardha. But, modern India does not share the views of the poet.

The poet is one of the few personalities whose definition of art is not restricted merely to painting, music, dance or drama. While elucidating his view-point he said, "Art is not a luxury of the well-to-do. The poor man needs it as much and employs it as much in his cottage building, his pots, his floor-decorations, his clay deities and in many other ways." The poet, thus, gave expression to India's definition of art which was comprehensive and not constricted as it is to-day.

Rift In Harmony

Modern India has certainly approached the cottage not in search of art, but in search of its economic and industrial resources, because she has not realised that art is a great economic problem. Having been obsessed by economic and industrial considerations, she has brought the industrial cottage to the forefront of the industrial movement and has produced a rift in the harmony between the economic and artistic life of the country.

The artistic handicraft, which is a distinct variety of the cottage industry and which is compelled to run in the same harness with the non-artistic industry, has to wait for the birth of a leader to champion its cause. The cottage produced articles of utility, but also produced objects of beauty. The tendency of the industrial movement to focus its energies exclusively on the cottage products of utility is an insult to India's artistic sense and traditions.

Protect Cottage Art

The report of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee 1938-40, which has been recently issued by the Gov-

ernment of Bombay, is a fresh instance of the endeavours of the provincial governments and public bodies to reorganise cottage industries of the country. It has taken notice of some of the artistic handicrafts of the Bombay Presidency, but has failed to set them apart as a special variety.

It is obligatory on the state to remove handicaps on the progress of cottage industries, including their artistic variety, as pointed out by the Committee. The cottage-products, especially the artistic handicrafts, should be relieved of undue taxation and protected against the competition of foreign as well as local large and

with the danger of extinction, because their consumers are fascinated by the western tendencies of modernisation, which, in the case of industry, is mechanisation, and are consequently unable to assess the humanising values of art.

The change of taste, cited by the Committee as one of the handicaps on the growth of artistic handicrafts, is the weakness of the Indian mind which has been distracted from its objective by the 'ignis fatuus' of the modern western fashions. The hand-made cloth is no longer rough to the Indian skin,—why should artistic handicrafts of old designs and poor finish, then, annoy the In-

ed out-of-doors. Sculpture and painting, which are, likewise, partly out-of-door vocations, establish the claim of their exponents as cottage workers.

Traditional arts like architecture, sculpture and painting have, in recent years, gone to rack and ruin because they are not patronised by the state and neglected by the economic and industrial movements. The cottage, which is the home of Indian art and the heaven of the artist, should not be converted into a concentration camp for slaves and beggars.

The various recommendations made by the Committee ought to engage the immediate attention of the Government. The artistic industry should be one of their main concerns. Emphasis on the indigenous designs, establishment of museums in different towns, peripatetic exhibitions and technical education of artists and craftsmen are essential to the development of the artistic handicrafts on their traditional lines.

Surkatha's Report

It was in July 1939 that the services of Mr. Rajendra Surkatha, Drawing Teacher of the Sorabji J. J. Training College for Men at Surat, were lent by the Government of Bombay to the Revenue Department. Mr. Surkatha was asked to study the conditions particularly of important industries and crafts and to submit his report to the Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association. An emporium has already come into existence in Bombay, but the report of Mr. Surkatha has not been heard of so far. Will the Government or the All India Spinners' Association, to whomsoever it has been submitted, publish it for the information of the public?

Cine-Artists

The decision of the Government of Madras to hold an examination for and grant competency certificates to cinema operators will ensure, to the industry, the services of efficient and experienced operators. But the Government should not ignore the artistic aspect of the industry. Training of artists in different branches of art inherent in the film is the problem which the state and the industry have failed to envisage. In order to raise art to a higher level it is absolutely necessary to insist upon adequate training of artists and to provide facilities for the same.

Two Art-Worlds

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Kirloskar Sangeet Natak Mandali at Poona on October 28, reflected the interest of Maharashtra in its professional stage. Literary Gujarat extols the theatrical art of Maharashtra, but does not emulate the love of the Maharashtrians for their professional stage. Some of the Gujarati dramatic companies, which were pioneers of the theatrical

(Continued on Page 23)



"SPRING".

(Water colour, by Mr. Dhirajlal J. Shah).

small scale mechanised industries. If India has to retain art, her cottage-art must progress and prosper.

Mutual Weakness

Handicrafts have survived the age of the monstrous machine in the West, because their consumers are convinced of their intrinsic worth and beauty. The man made art excels the machine-made art, because it is the symbol of the sanctity of human efforts. In India, handicrafts are faced

with the danger of extinction, because their consumers are fascinated by the western tendencies of modernisation, which, in the case of industry, is mechanisation, and are consequently unable to assess the humanising values of art.

Neglected Cottage-Workers

The Committee has taken note of the conditions of carpenters, blacksmiths and other artisans, but has omitted any mention of the traditional architect. The architect cannot build in his cottage, a house which is immovable and, therefore, construct-

AZAD BRINGS RELIEF TO SIND

Congress President's Victorious Mission

Cabinet Reshuffle: All-Party Advisory Council
For United Work: Congress To Work For
Hindu-Muslim Unity

KARACHI, Nov. 23.

That the Congress Party in the Assembly should not participate in the civil disobedience movement and that an Advisory Committee of sixteen persons comprising all sections in the Assembly including the six Ministers and the leaders of various groups should be constituted which would keep the Assembly and the province away from communal controversy and bitterness and help the Cabinet in solving all important problems, were the main features of a lengthy statement issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, to the press to-day.

The statement is an elaborate survey of the political parleys of the past thirteen days and the Congress President pays a tribute to the co-operation he received from Hindus and Muslims alike.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee includes Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Dr. Choithram and two members from the Hindu Independent Party, the ex-Minister, Pir Illahi Baksh, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Mr. Narandas Anandji Bechar and one European member of the Assembly. Mr. G. M. Syed, ex-Education Minister, will act as Secretary.

ROOT CAUSE OF TANGLE

KARACHI, Nov. 23. Maulana Azad prefaced his lengthy statement with the following observation:—
"It is a matter of common knowledge that the root cause of the ministerial tangle here was the outcome of mutual difference and rivalry between the Allah Baksh Group of Muslim Assembly members and the other Muslim Group in the Assembly."

Three Courses For Him

Maulana Azad said: "On my arrival in Karachi, I found that there were three lines of action open to me: first, a Ministry might be formed on an all-party basis; second, the present Ministry might be dissolved and a new single-party Ministry formed; and third, so far as the Congress Party was concerned, it might resign from the Assembly and all its responsibilities might come to an end under the present circumstances."

He continued: "I studied all aspects of the problem, and every link in the chain of reasoning led me to conclude that the first and fundamental need for the welfare of Sind lay in the establishment of a stable Government. I also concluded that such a Government could not be established unless two conditions were fulfilled, first, the group led by Khan Bahadur Allahbux joined the Congress Party, and second, the Congress Party was prepared to help it. No other method could solve the existing tangle in Sind. Such a structure could only be on a de-all-party basis. I, therefore, decided to exert all my energies to achieve the abovementioned object, which I did achieve."

Maulana Azad adds: "On the eve of my departure from Sind, I am in a position to announce with the fullest satisfaction that I have succeeded in my efforts and I am leaving Sind with the belief that a stable Ministry has been established here which has the backing of all parties in the Sind Legislature."

TRIBUTE TO HINDU PARTY
The Maulana adds: "I am satisfied that nothing better is possible under the existing circumstances in Sind. I received all-round co-operation. Both the Muslim groups in the Assembly unanimously responded to my appeal for unity and all the four Muslim Ministers were at one with the decision of the Muslim members of the Assembly to respond to my appeal for unity."

LEAGUE THREAT TO EX-MINISTER

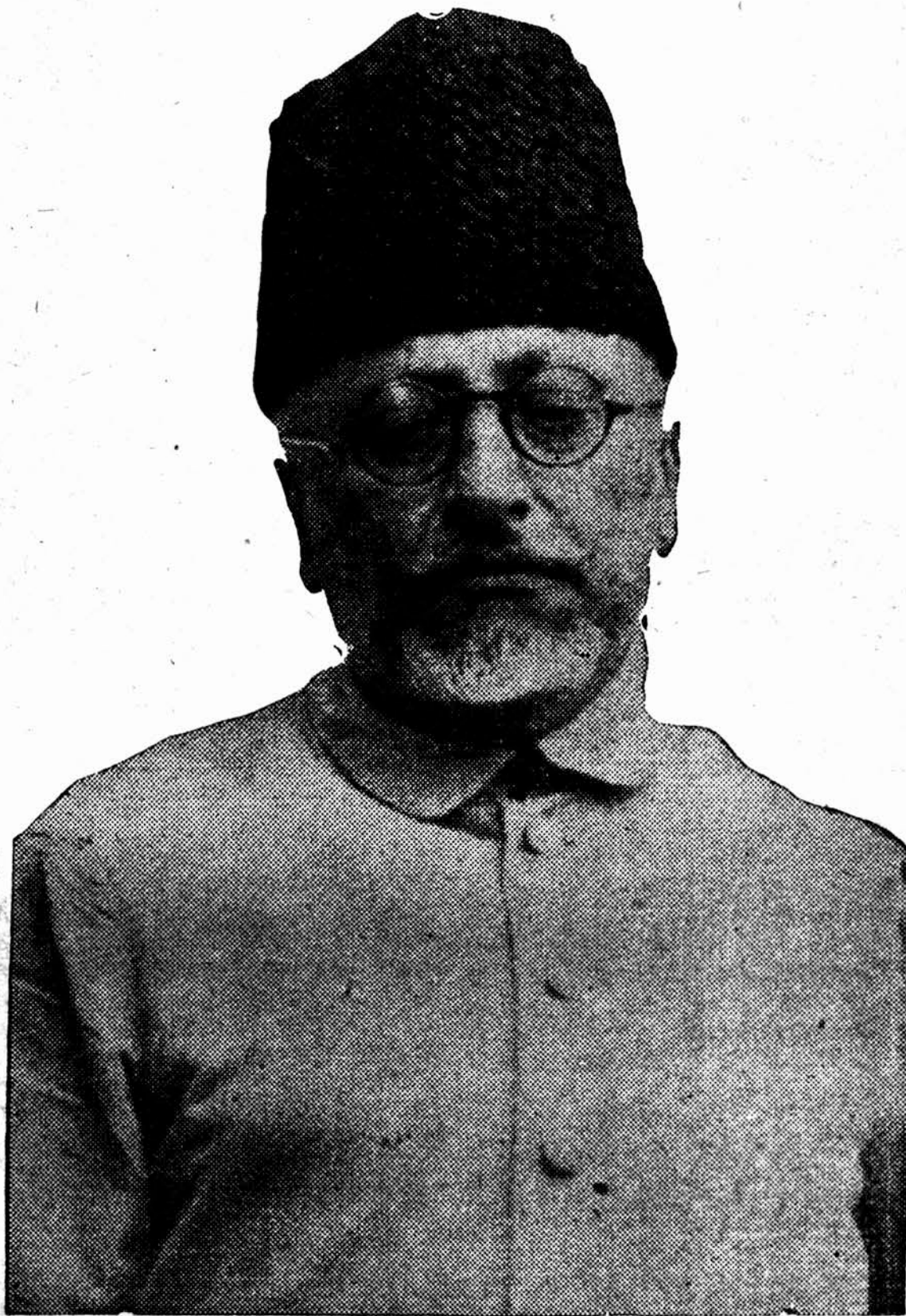
KARACHI, Nov. 23. Mr. G. M. Syed, League Minister, who resigned to make room for Khan Bahadur Allahbux at the behest of the Congress President, has been asked by the Muslim League President to explain his conduct. It is likely that disciplinary action may be taken against him by the League.—United Press.

sible under the existing circumstances in Sind. I received all-round co-operation. Both the Muslim groups in the Assembly unanimously responded to my appeal for unity and all the four Muslim Ministers were at one with the decision of the Muslim members of the Assembly to respond to my appeal for unity."

My success would have become doubtful had not the Hindu Party in the Assembly helped me with the fullest confidence. This Party was prepared to support any Ministry which would establish law and order in the province with a firm hand. It went still further and was prepared to leave the administration of the province to the goodwill of Muslim Ministers only, without there being a Hindu Minister on the Cabinet. I admit this spirit is nothing but praiseworthy, but no single group of Muslim members of the Assembly was prepared to work without Hindu colleagues. I too, did not consider it to be in any way conducive to the best interests of the province that Hindu members should not participate in the Cabinet. I am glad that the Hindu Party has accepted my advice and let its representatives remain on the Cabinet and the Party sincerely helped me in the achievement of the common object."

NO C. D. FOR SIND CONGRESSMEN

Turning to the Congress members of the Assembly the Congress President says: "Just at a time when I was expecting all Congress Legislators to find themselves (Continued on Page 19)



FROM PEACE MISSION TO PRISON CELL

Maulana Azad To Offer Satyagraha In Calcutta On Return From Sind

KARACHI:—It is learnt that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, on reaching Calcutta from Sind, will immediately offer 'satyagraha' and court arrest.

In fact, Maulana Azad had planned to court arrest two weeks ago, but owing to the Sind engagements, he postponed the same.—United Press.

C. R. For Wardha

WARDHA, Nov. 23.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar left Madras for Wardha this morning by Grand Trunk Express.

Dr. B. Keskar of the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. has left for Bombay after meeting Mahatma Gandhi and discussing matters relating to Congress activities.—A. P.

PT. PANT COURTS JAIL TO-DAY

NAINITAL:—Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim has left Nainital for Bijnor, where it is reported he will offer Satyagraha.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Laxmi Devi are expected to offer satyagraha at Allahabad and Hardoi respectively during the

BRITAIN FACES CRISIS

—See Stop Press, Page 21

next two weeks after giving due intimation to the District Magistrates.

Pandit Pant is leaving for Haldwani to-morrow at 2 p.m. to offer satyagraha there.

U. P. PLANS DISCUSSED
About a dozen leading Congress workers of the U. P. including some M.L.A.s, saw Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant at Nainital this noon and discussed with him the satyagraha programme in U. P. It is reported that a list of

"B" Class For Ex-Minister

L. M. Patil Awarded One Year's R. I.: More Arrests And Convictions

POONA, Nov. 23.

According to a report received here Mr. L. M. Patil, ex-Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, was arrested yesterday at Rahuri under the Defence of India Rules for offering Satyagraha was tried by the District Magistrate, Mr. Streetfield, at Miri to-day and convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Patil has been placed in "B" class.

DARBAR GOPALDAS JAILED.
BORSAD:—Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai and Darbar Gopaldas Desai who were arrested at Ras Village were tried and sentenced to-day (Continued on Page 19 Col. 2)

about 135 Congress leaders has been prepared who will offer satyagraha in their respective districts very shortly.

Prominent amongst those who saw Pandit Pant to-day were Pandit Pyarelal Sharma of Meerut, Mr. Mhabir Tyagi of Dehra Dun and Mr. Hargovind Pant of Almora.

POONA LEADER GIVES NOTICE
POONA:—It is understood that Mr. V. K. S. Sathe, President of the Poona District Congress Committee, has intimated the District Magistrate, Poona, of his intention of offering satyagraha at Chinchwad on November 27.—A. P.

A WEEK OF WAR

Turkey On The Alert

NOVEMBER, 22.

Herr Hitler seems to have developed a sense of history. He is at present busy in Vienna laying the foundations of his New Order for Europe.

Hungary has already accepted the New Order by joining the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan. What her function 'vis-a-vis' those three Big Bullies is, yet remains to be seen but it cannot be denied that Hungary's admission is the first fruit of the Central European Conference.

Herr von Ribbentrop, who has convened the Conference, has naturally done his best to boost his fresh diplomatic triumph. He even went to the length of prophesying a restoration of peace "in the not too remote future" as a result of the weight of the new alliance.

After Hungary—who? Rumania is, of course, already a pawn in Nazi hands and her signature may be expected as a matter of course. Then Bulgaria, too, may be trusted to follow suit after the secret visit of King Boris to Berlin last week. Spain is already a tacit sympathiser of the Axis and her formal admission may follow any minute.

Machiavellian Move

This is a pretty big catch for Hitler. But he is not the person to rest content with that. His aim is to dominate the whole of Europe, to marshal all the free European States under his baton, to declare himself the guardian of Axis-ridden Europe and thus to confront his enemies with a "fait accompli" of enforced peace in the Continent. What will have Britain left to fight then? Any continuation of hostilities would be sheer aggression on her part! Acceptance of the New Order would only be a sort of "reductio ad absurdum" for her.

It is a very deep game indeed, and it is obvious that all his energies are directed towards that end for the last few months. After the failure of his aerial blitzkrieg on Britain, he seems to have developed this peace offensive. It is a Machiavellian move and in this light alone can be explained his appeasement of Petain, courtesy call upon Franco, reception of Molotov and now this journey to Vienna.

That is, again, why his vast armies are merely marking time from one end of Europe to another for the last five months. This also explains why he has so far not rushed aid to his junior partner, who is now in danger of being booted out from Albania altogether. He does not want to make Bulgaria and Yugoslavia his enemies by violating their neutrality. He rather hopes that they will both sign on the dotted line so that the descent of his divisions into Greece would be accomplished through the territory of his new Allies.

Fuehrer's Forbearance

He is really showing a great deal of unwanted patience in wooing this Balkan fry. He has hopes even of drawing Turkey into the Axis net by suitable blandishments and diplomatic pressure. He is trying his best to prevent an open clash of arms with that redoubtable people.

Students of European history, however, know too well the fate of the Congress of Vienna which was called a hundred and twenty-five years ago to settle the future

of Europe after the deportation of Napoleon to St. Elba. That Congress literally vanished into thin air as the news of the French Emperor's return to Paris reached its startled ears. History may well repeat itself though now it is the Dictator, who is again bestriding the continent like a Colossus, who has himself convened the Congress.

Whatever may be the magnitude of the diplomatic triumphs which Hitler may gain in Vienna and whatever may be the number of European Governments who may be coerced into hailing him as their guardian angel, it is not going to bring real victory for Germany or abiding peace for Europe.

Britain may be faced with a "fait accompli" of sham peace but it will not induce her to lay down her arms. On the contrary she has once again stressed, through the mouth of her King on the occasion of opening the new session of Parliament, her

Thursday last give us much hope of any rapid Anglo-Soviet rapprochement.

Tight-Rope Walking

But if the Soviet is only a middle to the belligerents, her attitude represents a positive danger to a neutral—Turkey. Turkey can be said to have, in a sense, hitched her wagon to the Soviet star for twenty years now, though it must be stressed that she has strictly maintained her independence both in her internal and foreign policy. That is why she signed the pact of friendship with Britain and France in May, 1939, though it was obvious even then that such a development would not be quite welcome to the Soviet.

The Soviet-German Treaty of Non-Aggression of August 1939 came as a bombshell to the world but nowhere more so than to Turkey. It queered the pitch for her and since then she has been dexterously balancing herself on a

herself to that, eventually, if come it must. Under any circumstances she will not allow her integrity and independence to be violated by anybody.

Reports coming from Ankara testify to the fact that undeterred by the Nazi threats, Turkey is putting herself rapidly on a war-time footing. Air Raid Precautions are being pushed ahead vigorously and A. R. P. training is compulsory for youths. Istanbul alone is said to have built over 100,000 shelters. A number of trains are cancelled to facilitate military traffic while the 600-mile asphalt road linking Istanbul with Adrianople is being feverishly completed.

While a number of classes are called up for active service, all the military reservists are being mustered for fresh courses of intensive training. The fighting forces are fully mobilised and ready to resist any invader of the Fatherland. It is even hinted that a State of Siege will be declared throughout the zone of military defence in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Lynchpin

All this is no doubt excellent for Turkey. But it is equally or even more excellent for Britain. For Turkey verily is the lynchpin of the defences of the Near and the Middle East. If she goes into Axis hands, the Nazi legions will be knocking on the gates of Palestine, cutting the Mosul oil-fields and marching on the overland route to India in less than no time. With the Italians in Libya and the Germans in Arabia, the pincer grip on British armies will be indeed severe.

To put the picture in the proper perspective, it must be also noted here that Turkey's resistance depends a great deal upon the help she is confident of receiving from Britain. Singlehanded she could have hardly withstood for any length of time the might of the Nazis. And thanks to Mussolini's aggression against Greece, they are sure of speedy succour from their Ally.

In the first place she is greatly heartened by the gallant Greek resistance and in the second, the British domination of Greek waters and the new air bases established in Crete and other Greek islands afford her a tactical reassurance. Britain and Turkey between themselves may well be trusted to defend the East.

By

N. G. Jog

inflexible determination to continue the fight until victory is won. Or it may be added, until she is utterly vanquished. But that contingency is now long since passed as Hitler realises too well. Otherwise he would not have stooped to flirt with Franco or to kowtow to Count Csaky.

Face-Saving Device

According to Washington reports this Vienna Conference is essentially a face-saving device to cover up the failure of the recent Hitler-Molotov talks. It is said that Hungary was chosen to offset Russia's refusal to join the Axis. But was the Soviet really expected by even the super-optimist Ribbentrop to be an official member of the Axis? It sounds not merely wishful but fantastic thinking to expect any such thing from the enigmatic Stalin. Benevolent neutrality, yes. But active alliance, no. A very emphatic No.

But we must not go to the other extreme and believe that the Soviet will go out of its way to snub Hitler and to oblige Britain. Stalin has not forgotten Munich and the Four Power Conference though its unfortunate author is no more and he has in fact lost no opportunity of rubbing it in. Now he will never go out of his way to pick out anybody's chestnuts out of the fire.

The Soviet foreign policy thus remains a riddle as much for Britain as for Germany and the friends of democracies can at best draw cold comfort from Stalin's inscrutable attitude. He has not so far replied to the overtures made to him by the British Ambassador as long ago as the 22nd of October and it is apparent that he is not quite satisfied by the extent of British advances. Nor does the halting and professorial utterances of Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Minister, in the House of Lords on

diplomatic tight-rope. While she remains firm in her commitments to Britain, she is naturally anxious to retain the goodwill of the Soviet—a job which has been getting more and more delicate and difficult in recent months.

It is generally believed that Turkey was very much on the tapis during the Hitler-Molotov talks. Hitler is said to have urged that the Soviet should use its influence to wean Turkey from her friendship with Britain. In that case the Turks would be assured their due place in the New European Order and would even be allowed to retain their control of the Straits.

But if Turkey remained adamant in her British alliance, the Soviet was pressed to withdraw its sympathy and support from her and to leave her to the tender mercies of the Axis. What was the Soviet to gain from this betrayal? A share in the control of the Straits and a free hand in the East were dangled as its reward. In other words for accepting the Axis dominance of the Balkans, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and even India were to be earmarked as the exclusive spheres of Soviet influence.

Repeat Performance?

It is indeed a delightful arrangement. Hitler wants the Soviet's blessings for what he has grabbed and is very generous in handing over to the Soviet what he does not own! All for betraying an old ally. Will Stalin consent to such a robber's pact? Will his "realpolitik" prevail upon him to repeat his performance in Poland?

He may not. He may. Turkey still hopes for the best but is rapidly preparing for the worst. At any rate she is not allowing her surprise over the Berlin talks to develop into a panic. While a break with the Soviet would be a grievous handicap to her, she seems to be gradually reconciling



Mr. P. N. Joshi, M.Sc., (Tech.), new Principal and Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Italian Planes Turn Tail

SEVEN SHOT DOWN OVER STRAITS OF DOVER

NAZI ATTEMPT TO REACH LONDON: SAVAGE ATTACK ON WEST MIDLANDS TOWN

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Seven Italian fighter planes and one German were shot down over the Dover Straits to-day without British loss, announces the Air Ministry.

NAZI ATTEMPT TO REACH LONDON

Sixty German planes crossing the south-east coast this morning in two waves attempted a daylight raid on London, but except for a few which reached the outskirts of the Capital, they were turned back before getting far inland.

Italian Planes Turn Tail

Twelve Italian biplane fighters which attempted to cross the Kent coast near the Straits of Dover this Saturday afternoon were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft fire. They were flying in close formation not adopted by their German comrades. Shells burst all-round them forcing them out over the Channel. Making a wide turn to gain height the planes made a second attempt to force their way inland, but another heavy curtain of fire drove them down the Channel.

Damage In South London

Axis airmen made several determined attempts to reach London to-day, but of the three raids only one formation flying at a great height succeeded in reaching the Capital.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states that some damage was done to houses in South London and a town on the Thames Estuary, but the latest reports indicate few casualties.

For the first time in nearly a week Messerschmitt 109's appeared off the south-east coast, but they fled on seeing that adequate forces awaited them. Anti-aircraft guns routed the second batch of visitors, while in the third attempt at least one plane—believed to be a Junkers—was shot down.

Heavy toll was taken of would-be Italian raiders who encountered a lively barrage on approaching the British coast. Again they attempted to cross the coast, but the R.A.F. trounced them and drove them back towards the French coast doing such damage that two Dornier seaplanes put out evidently to search for survivors.

West Midlands Town Attacked

While London was enjoying several hours of quiet after the alert last night, German raiders were making a determined attack on the west Midlands town.

Successive waves of enemy planes swept over the town for several hours attacking in every direction, and there was continuous roar from anti-aircraft guns.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were unloaded on many areas causing considerable damage, a church and two convents being among the buildings affected.

A second town is also reported to have been heavily attacked. Many fires were caused in air raid in the West Midlands where

the main enemy attack was made last night.

The Air Ministry 'communique' says that these have all now been brought under control. Many houses and business premises were damaged and a number of people were killed or injured.

Over London, Mersey Side and Southern England, damage and casualties were small.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING.

The German air attack on a West Midlands town was on a very large scale lasting eleven hours until 05-00. Wave after wave of enemy planes arrived over the town from all sides, mostly at ten minute intervals, dropping flares followed by numerous incendiary and explosive bombs from varying heights indiscriminately. The anti-aircraft barrage was terrific and the most intense yet heard in this town.

The civilian casualty list is feared to be heavy. Rescue squads toiled unceasingly all night even when the raid was at its worst and bombs were falling all around them. One raider flying much lower than the rest, machine-gunned the streets. Little damage was to be seen in the centre of the town and this morning, buses and streets were crowded as usual with workpeople and shoppers.

Italian Camp Bombarded

British naval units assisted by air co-operation successfully bombarded an Italian camp on the Libyan coast for an hour on the night of November 20, according to an Admiralty 'communique' which quotes a dispatch from the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. The 'communique' says that three large fires were started. The enemy returned the fire, but caused no damage or casualties.

Patrols Active

Continued activity of British patrols supported by artillery in the area between Gallabat and Metemma in the Sudan is reported in a G. H. Q. 'communique' issued from Cairo. On other fronts there is no change.

Italian Aircraft Damaged

During an attack on Bannina, the aerodrome control building was hit and a number of Italian aircraft on the ground are believed to have been severely damaged, states to-day's (Friday) R. A. F. 'communique'. At Benghazi, a direct hit was registered on a customs shed and bombs fell near three ships previously attacked; Bombs fell in the target area in yesterday's raid on Tepelene in Albania but the extent of the damage could not be fully observed.

Reconnaissances over enemy territory resulted in obtaining valuable data. Low cloud prevented observation of the damage caused by raids on Gura and Massawa on November 20 on hangars at Asmara. Italian bombers dropped a number of bombs during a raid on Port Sudan but there was no damage to R. A. F.

AERODROME IN FRANCE SET ABLAZE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The German centre of aerial warfare against British Atlantic shipping—the aerodrome at Merignac near Bordeaux—was the object of a determined attack by the R.A.F. during the night of Friday/Saturday. Severe damage was done to buildings and aircraft on the ground states an Air Ministry 'communique'.

"HIDEOUS MESS"

"A hideous mess" was one of the pilot's description of the Merignac aerodrome after the R.A.F. raid. Flames hundreds of feet high enabled the pilots to see their bombs dropping. The barracks were destroyed and hangars left like "great skeletons."

All along the Channel Coast from L'Orient to Flushing the R.A.F. hammered invasion bases while other machines bombed targets in the Ruhr.

NIGHT AND DAY RAIDS

British night air operations were widespread. Other targets included oil storage tanks at Dortmund and Duisburg and the German-occupied ports of L'Orient, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Ostend and

Flushing. Only one British plane failed to return.

Daylight attacks were made yesterday on enemy aerodrome at Schiphol as well as a factory at Solingen in the Ruhr and other German targets.

BRITISH AND SWEDISH SHIPS TORPEDOED

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Two British and one Swedish vessels were torpedoed some four hundred miles off the Irish coast according to a message intercepted by the Mackay Radio.

One ship reported that she had taken on survivors from another, but was herself damaged and was drifting eastwards in need of immediate assistance.

The names of the vessels are given as "Blairesk" (3,300 tons) and "Tymeric" (5,200 tons) both of Glasgow and "Anten" (5,100 tons) of Gottenburg. It was the latter vessel which reported having picked up the survivors of the "Tymeric".

The Swedish cargo steamer "Anten" has wirelessed that she has been torpedoed about 250 miles west of Ireland. The message adds that she is still afloat. —Reuter.

Axis Drive Towards Balkans

LONDON, Nov. 24.

ACCORDING TO THE BUCHAREST CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" IT IS OBVIOUS THAT GERMAN PUSH THROUGH JUGOSLAVIA WILL SOON BE MADE POSSIBLE TO FACILITATE FURTHER ONRUSH TOWARDS THE BALKANS. THIS DEFINITELY CONSTITUTES THE GERMAN PLAN, AND PREPARATIONS, BOTH MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC, ARE BEING MADE TOWARDS THAT END.

RUMANIA JOINS THE AXIS PACT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Rumania has joined the Axis Pact. A Protocol signifying Rumanian adhesion was signed in Berlin this morning, according to the German radio.

According to messages to newspapers, the signatories were Herr von Ribbentrop, General Antonescu, the Japanese Ambassador and a representative of the Italian Embassy in Berlin.

The text of the protocol is given as follows:—

"The Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan on the one hand and Rumania on the other make the following declaration.

Firstly, Rumania joins the Three-Power Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan signed at Berlin on September 27.

Secondly, as Article Four of the Three-Power Pact concerns questions affecting Rumanian interests, representatives of Rumania will be at the discussions of the Commission.

Thirdly, the text of the Three-

property and there were no casualties among the personnel.

R. A. F. fighters intercepted the enemy who evaded action. From all operations all British aircraft returned.—Reuter.

Power Pact is attached to the present protocol which comes into effect on the day of signature."

Not A Five-Power Pact

The adhesion first of Hungary and now of Rumania to the Axis Pact does not mean that it has become a Five Power Pact, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. On the contrary they are not granted equality with the three original signatories, but are pledged to recognise the leadership of Germany and Italy in Europe and of Japan in the Far East in the construction of a "New World Order."

NEXT VICTIM

Probably the next accession to the Tripartite Pact will be that of Slovakia. German propaganda is then likely to be directed to securing the adhesion of Bulgaria and possibly Yugoslavia, but here the process will not be so easy and it will be surprising if the Greek victories have not put some heart into opposition to the Axis plans.

Bulgarian Premier For Berlin

The Bulgarian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister are leaving for Berlin on Monday according to a Sofia report quoted by the Rome radio.

Bulgarian Denial

An official denial in Sofia describes as "illintentioned and completely invented" foreign press reports alleging intention of the Bulgarian Government to address a "certain note" to the Greek Government.

Rumanian Delegation To Moscow

A Rumanian Trade Delegation is leaving for Moscow on Monday to discuss the possibility of increasing the trade between Rumania and the U.S.S.R. according to the newspaper "Argus". —Reuter.

Axis Proposals To Turkey

Von Papen Leaves For Ankara With Bag Of 'Secrets': Confers With Boris And Bulgarian Statesmen: Rumania To Link Black Sea Ports Under Nazi Orders

ISTANBUL, November 23. VON PAPEN, THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WHO HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM HIS POST SINCE THE END OF OCTOBER, WHEN HE LEFT HURRIEDLY FOR BERLIN ON ORDERS FROM THE WILHELMSTRASSE, RETURNED TO-DAY BY AIR FROM SOFIA, WHERE HE IS STATED TO HAVE SEEN KING BORIS AND CONFERRED WITH BULGARIAN STATESMEN.

Political circles in Istanbul believe that Von Papen is carrying definite Axis plans to place before Turkish leaders. On landing at Istanbul aerodrome, Von Papen declared, "Like every diplomat, I have some proposals to make, but I am not able to reveal my secrets." Von Papen is leaving again for Ankara this evening.—Reuter.

GERMAN ENGINEERS FOR RUMANIA

BELGRADE, Nov. 23. Coinciding with the visit of General Antonescu to Hitler, the Rumanian press to-day devotes

much space to German-Rumanian friendship.

The official "Cuvantul" declares, "we have always loved the Germans, and Rumania will fight only for Germany even if this should mean the collapse of Rumania."

Dr. Todt, the German expert on road construction, is expected in Bucharest shortly. It is reported that the Rumanian Government will pass contracts to several German companies for the construction of motor roads linking the centre of Rumania with the main Danube and Black Sea ports.—Reuter.

Italy's Claim For Djibouti

ZURICH, Nov. 23. Although preoccupied in Albania, Italy still wants Djibouti. It is announced here from Rome to-day that "contrary to previous reports, Italy has not renounced her claims to Djibouti, the French Red Sea Port."—Reuter.

U. S. Supply Ship Leaves For Martinique To-morrow

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. An American food and supply ship for Martinique is sailing to-morrow. Making this announcement, Mr. Sumner Welles said that it was the result of a recent agreement with the officials of the island.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVERS WITH BRITISH FLEET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. It was disclosed to-day by members of the Navy Department that the United States had naval observers with the British fleet. Details regarding their number and with which units they are stationed, were not revealed.—Reuter.

LORD LOTHIAN FOR NEW YORK

LISBON, Nov. 22. Lord Lothian, British Ambassador in Washington, left here to-day (Friday) in a clipper for New York, the departure having been delayed several days owing to bad weather.—Reuter.

State Of Siege In European Turkey

ANKARA, November 23. A STATE OF SIEGE FOR ONE MONTH, IN SIX DISTRICTS OF EUROPEAN TURKEY, HAS BEEN DECREED BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT. ALL THESE DISTRICTS BORDER OF BULGARIA OR GREECE OR ARE ADJACENT TO THE DARDANELLES. THEY INCLUDE ISTANBUL, NEDIRNE (ADRIANOPOLE) AND TEKIRDAGH.

IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE DECLARATION OF A STATE OF SIEGE ENABLES THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE TO IMPOSE CURFEW, RESTRICTIONS OF RESIDENCE, REQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND ANY OTHER MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE SECURITY OF THIS VITAL ZONE OF TURKEY'S DEFENCES.

It is pointed out that the latest decision is only one more step in Turkey's strenuous preparations to meet the growing danger of extension of war to south-eastern Europe.—Reuter.

China Will Go On Fighting Until Axis Is Defeated

Chiang-Kai-Shek Govt. Unlikely To Accept Nippon's Peace Offer

WASHINGTON, November 23. Information reaching Washington through the press and other channels has convinced observers here that no peace offer that Japan may make to China will be accepted by the Chungking Government.

It had been feared by some that China might be wearing of the long war and that an offer of peace, on honourable terms, might find a large number of important Chinese willing to talk of peace.

It has been known for sometime that several important Chinese were inclined towards appeasement, but apparently they have no influence with the highest quarters at Chungking, including Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek.

Peace in China would naturally enable the Japanese to use all her resources for other purposes—southern Indo-China, Siam, Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. However, all indications are that China, in view of the help given and promised by the democracies, considers herself one of the small band of nations defying the Axis powers and will go on fighting until the Axis is defeated.—Reuter.

BLOCKED CURRENCY

New Regulation To Secure Gold Resources For British Govt.

LONDON, Nov. 22. For the first time in the history of British currency, Blocked Sterling, along lines of many others of world countries is to be introduced. The new regulation empowers the Treasury when granting permission to make any payment to a non-resident to make that permission conditional upon payment to be made to a blocked account with a banker authorised to hold such accounts.

The purpose of this regulation is to prevent transfer into foreign currency of certain capital payments to non-residents. The sums so paid to blocked accounts may be invested in Securities specified in a list to be published by the Treasury, and the interest on such Securities will be dealt with in the same manner as other Securities held by a non-resident.

Another new regulation calls on companies set up outside the Sterling Area, but under the effective control of persons inside the United Kingdom, to notify to the Bank of England any gold, specified foreign currencies or American and other specified Securities they may possess with a view to their being offered to the Treasury for sale.

The object of this regulation is to secure for the State resources in gold and foreign exchange which are at the disposal of persons in the United Kingdom, but have hitherto escaped regulations owing to their being technically owned by a non-resident Corporation. Many persons have already acted voluntarily in the

Vichy Warns French Press

15 Papers Suspended For 24 To 48 Hours For "Indiscrete" Reports

ZURICH, Nov. 23. Vichy's Vice-Premier has warned the French Press that they must make greater propaganda effort to promote collaboration with Germany.

Meanwhile fifteen French newspapers, including the conservative "Le Temps", have been suspended for 24 to 48 hours for committing "indiscretions" which include the publication of the details of British air raids on Le Havre and Clermont Ferrand.

A third prominent French aircraft manufacturer M. Dewoitine has been interned at Chateau Pellevisin. The previously arrested were M. Marcel Bloch, ex-Managing Director of an aircraft construction firm who gave his name to a type of plane, and M. Paul Loais Weiler, head of the Gnome Rhone famous air engine manufacturers.—Reuter.

SOVIET DENIAL

MOSCOW, Nov. 23. The Tass Agency declares that the German newspaper report that Hungary has joined the Axis pact with the full approval of the Soviet in no way corresponds with facts.—Reuter.

sense now prescribed by the new regulation, and it is not considered equitable that others should escape, by means of technicality, obligations imposed on all reserves.—Reuter.

PHOSFERINE FOR QUICK ENERGY



PHOSFERINE benefits my husband when he has made undue calls on his reserves of physical and mental energy. You too, can benefit at once. PHOSFERINE puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.

Take 2 Tablets or 10 drops. Get a supply today.

PHOSFERINE THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Depression Headache Indigestion Brain Fag Neuralgia Sleeplessness Influenza Rheumatism Sciatica Anemia Debility Neurasthenia

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 9, 1997
Muslim: Shawal 23, 1359
Parsi: Khordad 21, 1310
Hightide: 6-24; 19-32
Lowtide: 00-00; 13-28
Sunrise: 6h. 51m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. G. L. Chandawarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir P. M. Gardens (Malabar Hill), Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. D. G. Baindoor.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Wadi Bunder Tram Junction.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Presence of God" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

KERALEEYA SAMAJ

A public meeting of the Keralites of Bombay will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, at the King George English School Hall, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mrs. C. J. Sarah Curien will preside.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MEETING

"The Hope of the World is Love" will be the subject for the Mazdaznan Youth meeting to be held to-morrow (Monday) at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, at 6-15 p.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

MUSLIM PROGRESS

Under the auspices of the Muslim Progress Committee, an ex-tempore lecture competition for college students will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Habib High School Hall, Bhimpura, Dongri.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The 8th anniversary celebrations of the Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall with a social drama. Rajakarya Prasaktha Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswami, J.P., will preside.

NADAYA SANGHA

The annual general body meeting of the Sangha will be held under the presidency of Dr. M. Venkatrao Shetty, J.P., at the National Medical College, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 37th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samoocha, Kaadewadi, Bombay.

TENANTS' ASSOCIATION: NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The ninth annual general meeting of the Association will be held in Soman Building, top-floor, Girgaon Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON MUSIC

On behalf of the Shreeamant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshwant-
rao (Sangeet Kesari), will deliver a public lecture on the attendant Raginis of "Mala-
kaansa" in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahedin
Mansion, Poibavdi, Parcel, from 5-30 to 6-30
p.m. to-day (Sunday).

TELOGU SEVA SANGH

The Telugu Seva Sangh and Padmashali Yuvak Sangh, Naigaum, will accord a public reception to 'Bashodharaka' Varilla Venkateswara Sastri at the premises of the Reading Room and Library of the Yuvak Sangh near the Naigaum Municipal Market at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

HARIJAN SEYAK SANGH

On and from Monday, the 25th inst. the office of Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh will be shifted to Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Dadar Tram Terminus, Vincent Rd., Bombay 14. All communications intended for the Board should be addressed as above. The office of the Board will remain open from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days only, on Sundays and holidays it will remain closed. The Secretary of the Board will be available at his Residence: Yashoda Kunj, 9, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 16. Telephone No. 60133.

Amusements Of The Day

REGAL—"Argentine Nights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"20 Mule Team" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sea Hawk" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The House Across The Bay" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jango Azadi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sandesa" Daily at 4-30, 7-15

and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak Daman" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Trust Your Wife" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

KALAM MANDAL

The Mandal has organised a public meeting to celebrate Kalidas Jayanti (1997) to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavat-sky Lodge, under the presidency of Kavi Shri Nanalal Dalpatram.
Goswami Shri Krishnajiwanji Maharaj, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar and Prof. G. C. Jhala and Dr. D. G. Vyasa will address the meeting on the occasion.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

Mr. A. Vithal Pal, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary of Lands, Education and Health Department, will be "At Home" to the G. S. B. Scholarship League and G. S. B. Sabha, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Gujarati Forbes Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Girgaum. Dr. A. V. Baliga will preside.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCN.

Students of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, who passed their final examination in 1940, will be granted their Diploma of B.H.Sc. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Association Hall, 311, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the Bombay University, will preside.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth Munshi Shahab Saheb will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Premchand", Hindi novelist and story-writer, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in Hindi Vidyapeeth office, Marwari Vidyalyaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Rd., Side entrance. Shriyut Ranchhodlal Gyani, Examination Secretary, will preside.

CINEMA SHOW IN AID OF HARIJAN INSTITUTION

The Manager, the Supreme Film Distributor has agreed to assist the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal by granting a show of the Prabha picture "Dhruv". It will be screened in the Shrin Talkie Cinema (Jacob Circle), to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Prof. V. G. Rao will preside over the function.

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL, THANA

The prize distribution ceremony in connection with the Social Gathering and the Literacy classes will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the M. H. High School playground (opp. Kreedha Bhuvan). Mr. Jabir A. Ali, President, Bombay Suburban Dist. Local Board will preside and Mrs. Jabir Ali will give away the prizes.

P.E.N. PUBLIC LECTURE

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar of Calcutta University (Vidya-Vaibhava, Benares), will lecture under the auspices of the P.E.N. All-India Centre to-morrow (Monday), at 6 p.m. in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, Shri K. M. Munshi will preside. The subject of the lecture will be "The New Order in Literature and Art." The public are invited.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The half-yearly general meeting fixed for to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the premises, "Kumar Kunj," Parsi Colony, Dadar, will be followed by a reception to Sri Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu, well-known publisher and Telugu scholar, musical concert by Shri-mati Sundara Raghaviah (Veena and vocal), Sri P. R. P. Menon, B.A. (Bul-Bul-Tarang) and Sri R. Parameswara Iyer (Mridangam), and a social.

CONCERT IN AID OF BHAGINI SAMAJ

A public concert in aid and for the benefit of the Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, will be given at the Sundarbal Hansraj Pragji Hall on Sunday, 1st Dec. at 6 p.m.

Extracts from Kavi Nanalal's drama "Akbarshah" with selections of music will be staged.

Several features of the concert include dances, Ras and Garbas. The "Kalam Mandal" of Bombay and Shri Avinash Vyas have spared no pains to make the concert a success in acting and in music.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. N. M. Tripathi and Co., Princess St., or from the Bhagini Samaj office at Dr. Purandhar House, Sandhurst Rd.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C. C. will unfurl the National Flag and address the gathering on the present political situation. Loudspeakers will be installed and sitting arrangements will be made.

Volunteers are required to be present at the Congress House at 7 a.m. (S.T.) in their uniforms.

A. R. P. EXERCISES

Sixth Of Series To-morrow

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay intends to continue the series of Air Raid Alarm Exercises. The sixth exercise will take place at 3-0 p.m. on Monday November 25, and will cover the Island of Bombay and the whole of the Island of Salsette.

The exercise will probably last half an hour as it is essential that the movements of those services which have been called upon should not be impeded in any way by crowds emerging from shelter.

Its beginning will be indicated by the sounding of the Air Raid Warning Signal and its end by the All Clear Signal. The Air Raid warning Signal on the sirens is a wailing sound continuing for two minutes. The All Clear is a blast of the sirens of two minutes' duration at a continuous pitch. Immediately the Air Raid Warning Signal is sounded, but not before, the Police Force, the Air Raid Warden Organisation and the Civic Guards will spread the alarm as quickly as possible. They will take action to ensure that the following main principles are observed until the "All Clear" is sounded.

(i) Every person who has no duties to perform in connection with Air Raid Precautions Services of Essential Services and who is within a building shall remain therein.

(ii) Every person who has no duties to perform in connection with the Air Raid Precautionary Services or the Essential Services and who is in the open shall take shelter.

(iii) Subject to provisions of clause (v) below, all vehicular traffic shall pull in to the left hand side of the road and stop. All tram cars shall pull up.

(iv) All animals drawing vehicles shall be unharnessed or yoked from their vehicles, and shall be tied to the nearest tree, railing, lamp post or other fastening but if no fastening place is available, shall be tied to the spoke of a wheel below the hub of the vehicle from which removed.

(v) Only Police vehicles, Ambulances, Fire Engines and Lorries, Rescue Party Lorries, and authorized Air Raid Precautionary Staff Vehicles, Salvage Corps Vehicles, and vehicles controlled by the Essential Services and all vehicles which are the property of the Defence Services shall be permitted to proceed on the roads.

The complete co-operation of the public is essential for the success of this exercise. Instructions given by the Police, Air Raid Wardens and Civic Guards, should be followed immediately but members of the public will greatly facilitate the task of the authorities by observing of their own initiative, the principles indicated above where official agencies are not available to give instructions.

REMEMBER THE DATE NOVEMBER 25 AT 3 P.M.

Stable Workers Preparing For General Strike

President, Stable Workers' Union, writes:—
At a largely attended meeting of the stable workers held at Foras Rd. Garden on Friday last a resolution in favour of a general strike of the stable workers on a day to be fixed by the Union was unanimously passed. It was further resolved to continue the strike for such time till their grievances in the matter of working hours, payment of wages, weekly off-day and recess period was redressed.

The meeting supported the strike at Mr. Gaffar Ebrahim of Tardeo for their wages. Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhury who presided regretted Government's indifference towards stable workers who work continuously for 24 hours throughout the year. He advocated the appointment of a special officer to enquire into the matter of payment of wages in arrears and application of the Payment of Wages Act for future payment's.

The Pilot's Own Story

Real Cause Of Juhu Air Crash

Mr. Sunderarajan, Pilot of the Air Services of India, has issued the following statement:—

"Vega Gull VT-AJQ was taken up by me for a test flight on 21st inst., at about 11 O'clock. The machine behaved very nicely. The test flight was very successful and there was nothing wrong with the machine and the Aircraft except some minor wheel brakes adjustments, which were carried out by Mr. Majumdar, the Engineer. After that I again went into the Air. I went up to 2,000 ft. for about half an hour and while returning when I was about 900 ft. high over Santa Cruz, I ran into a group of vultures many of which I tried to avoid and in so doing ran into one huge vulture which hit my Port Wing, which had made a very big hole in the wing. The machine lost all its flying qualities and tended to go into a very wide spiral. I managed to bring the aeroplane near the boundary of the Aerodrome somehow, however it became absolutely uncontrollable and crashed. This is all I remember."

Mr. Sunderarajan made this statement in hospital. He is now improving.

Madras-Bombay Line Breached

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Owing to breach on the M.S.M. Railway near Renigunta, through communication between Madras and Bombay is interrupted.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities in a communication say that passengers proceeding south of Koduru will have to tranship at Guntakal and travel to Madras 'via' Bezwada.

Through communication is expected to be restored in about three days.—A. P.

Prince Aly Khan Arrives In Bombay

Prince Aly Khan who arrived in Bombay yesterday (Saturday) was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the local Khoja followers of His Highness the Aga Khan at Juhu aerodrome.

A specially chartered plane flew from Bombay to Karachi on Thursday to bring the Prince.

Members of H. H. the Aga Khan's Council and other leading members of the Ismail Khoja community were present at the aerodrome.

Prince Aly Khan, it is stated, arrived in Karachi on Friday by the Imperial Airways plane from Egypt.

VAKRITVA VARDHAK VAISHYA YUVAK SANGH

The 3rd anniversary of the institution will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at Wagle Hall, Chikitsak Samuha High School, Sadashiv Cross Lane, Girgaon.

Mr. M. E. Mahadeshwar will preside. The programme begins at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and includes stage performance of "Varmaya" competition in singing and elocution. The second part of the programme is fixed up at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) and consists of stage performance of "Nishikantchi Nawri" and Garbha etc. The function is open to all members of the Vaishya community.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

To-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Sjt. Mathuradas Tricunjji, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside over the public function arranged by the Hindi Prachar Sabha for distributing prizes and certificates to the successful candidates of the Wardha Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Examinations from the Dadar Centre, at the Vammali Hall, opp. Chhabildas High School, Dadar (B.B. and C.I.). Sjt. Umashanker Dixit, Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, will deliver a Convocation lecture.

BOMBAY GIVES ROUSING RECEPTION TO BHULABHAI

Profusely Garlanded On Arrival From Delhi After Finance Bill Victory

BOMBAY, Saturday. A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, when he arrived by the Frontier Mail, at the Bombay Central station, this morning. About 2,000 persons were present.

Several volunteer corps formed a guard of honour.

Mr. Bhulabhai was profusely garlanded by several local Congress and business organisations.

Prominent among those present were Mr. Mathuradas Tricurnji, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. M. Pakwasa, President of the Legislative Council, and Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, S. A. Brelvi, Bhavanji Arjun Khimji, Mr. Rati-lal Gandhi, Mr. Meherally, Joachim Alva and Mrs. Alva and almost all the members of the B. P. C. C.

The volunteer organisations included the Bombay Seva Dal, the Kapadbazar Maharatta Corps, Jain Volunteer Corps, Halia Lohana Volunteer Corps and Kapad Bazar Servants' Volunteer Corps. Mrs. Sana Khan with her Bombay Seva Dal was also present.

Among the organisations which garlanded Mr. Bhulabhai were the B.P.C.C., the Congress Municipal Party, all District Congress Committees, Nationalist Christian Party and the Nationalist Harijan Party.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will perform the flag salutation ceremony at Congress House, for which elaborate preparations have been made. It is understood that he will see Gandhiji on Tuesday after meeting the prospective local "Satyagrahis."



RETURNS AFTER MOMENTOUS VICTORY
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai welcomed on arrival in Bombay on Saturday from Delhi after putting up a stout opposition to the Second Finance Bill, which was rejected by the Central Assembly.

ESPIONAGE IN SINGAPORE

Sensational Spy Trial Ends In Conviction Of One Japanese

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22.

A sentence of three years' imprisonment and a fine of 125 sterling were imposed on Mamuro Shinozaki, one of the six Japanese arrested last September on charges of obtaining or attempting to obtain information on movements of troops and aircraft and details of weapon of Singapore's defences likely to be of use to a foreign power.

The chief witness for the prosecution testified to the numerous occasions when he handed over information regarding guns and strength of forces at Singapore in exchange for payments ranging from five to 45 dollars for week.—Reuter.

170 BRITISH STUDENTS BEING SCHOOLED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

One hundred and seventy English children, most of whom had been students of different schools in England, are now continuing their studies uninterrupted in a school in Calcutta, the first of its kind in the country.

Named "The New School", the institution is barely 15 days' old. With a staff of ten full time and ten part time teachers, the school is training children for the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations.—A. P.

Foreign Mail Coming Via Colombo

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Indo-Ceylon Express which arrived in Madras yesterday brought over 1,200 postal bags from Great Britain. Most of these bags are intended for Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and other places in the north.—A. P.

Bose Trial In Jail Cell!

Magistrate's Decision In View Of Subhas' Health

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose being unfit to attend the court, the hearing of the case against him under the Defence of India Rules was adjourned to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, till November 25.

In order to avoid strain on Mr. Bose, the Magistrate issued orders that the next hearing of the case would be held at Mr. Bose's room in the Presidency Jail.

Mr. Bose is at present suffering from fever and lumbago. The trial is in respect of two speeches delivered by him in February last in north and south suburbs of the city.—A. P.

Big Reception To Kolhapur Ruler

Scindia's Capital 'En Fete'

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Nov. 23.

Brisk preparations are being made at Lashkar, Maharaja Scindia's capital, for the unveiling ceremony of the equestrian statue of the late Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia scheduled to be performed on the 22nd instant. The city is 'en fete' and the public is looking forward with great interest to the fulfilment of their cherished desire to enshrine the memory of their late beloved Ruler.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur who is to perform the unveiling ceremony of the statue arrived here accompanied by his personal staff by special train to-day at 3-40 p.m. The Maharaja Scindia attended by his no-

COCHIN PASSES 'SARDA' ACT!

COCHIN, Nov. 22.

By 28 against 7 votes the Cochin Legislative Council passed the Child Marriage Restraint Bill sponsored by a lady member. This measure is intended to penalise the marriage of boys below the age of 18 and of girls below 14.—A. P.



For all kinds of activities in life you need health first. Health, that supports your work and pastimes during the four seasons of the year.

Kiran Jawani the supreme tonic helps you in keeping your health to the desired standard. All debilitating disorders speedily yield to Kiran Jawani's miraculous vitalizing power. Health, full vigour or vitality are gradually restored.

KIRAN-JAWANI
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

Price:
Rs. 4/- for 100 pills
Rs. 1/- for 24 pills
Special Quality
Rs. 12/- for 100 pills
Rs. 3/- for 24 pills

INDIAN PICTURES IN IRAQ MARKET

Foreign Secretary's Assurance To Deputation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

A deputation of the Indian Motion Picture industry consisting of Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Mr. Baburao Pai, Mr. Chutbhai Desai and Mr. K. S. Hirlekar waited to-day on Mr. O. K. Caroe, Foreign Secretary, and explained the difficulties producers of Indian pictures were meeting with in Iraq.

The deputationists pointed out that even though there was a limited market for Indian films in India, outside, they were becoming popular in South Africa, British East Africa, Malaya, Mauritius and British Guiana. It was in Iraq that they experienced some difficulty and the representations made by producers of Indian films to authorities concerned in Iraq had not borne any fruit. It was further urged that if they failed to secure a market in Iraq, it would be difficult for them to show Indian films in Palestine, Syria and Turkey.

The Foreign Secretary promised to consider the matter.—A. P.

MILITARY PLANES OVER JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 22.

Military planes flew over Jubbulpore to-day and scattered leaflets appealing to the public to contribute freely to the War Effort Funds.—A. P.

bles, Ministers and other high officials was present at the Railway Station to receive the distinguished guest.

As the Maharaja of Kolhapur stepped out of the train, the Guard of Honour furnished by the 3rd Gwalior Infantry presented arms, the band played the Kolhapur Anthem and a salute of 19 guns boomed forth from the ramparts of the historic Gwalior Fort. Nobles, Ministers and other high officials were presented to the Chhatrapati Maharaj. Accompanied by his royal host he then proceeded to inspect the Guard of Honour which presented a gorgeous sight in full dress and a smart turn out.

Their Highnesses drove in State in a carriage drawn by ten horses. With the 2nd Lancers in full dress in escort, Scindia Horse Artillery, "A" Battery thundering past and 50 silledars of the Beda Ekkan in picturesque costume of the Maratha cavaliers, the procession formed a most impressive sight.

Lavishly decorated state elephants lined up on the route gave a royal salute with their stately trunks while the huge gathering on both sides of the road burst into thunderous cheers as the procession went by. Well decorated tents and shamianas accommodating officers and the staff from various Government Departments had been pitched along the route.

Beautifully constructed triumphal arches spanned the road which was all along lined by men of the 2nd Division Cavalry Regiment and the Training Squadron. Petals of flowers showered from the arches as Their Highnesses passed underneath. From the Park Gate to the Palace the route passed through sylvan surroundings and was lined by Guard Mahals.

As the Maharaja of Kolhapur alighted in the Jai Vilas Palace the Guard of Honour presented by the 7th Training Battalion presented arms and the Band played the Kolhapur Anthem. After inspection of the Guard of Honour by the distinguished visitor the Maharaja Scindia entertained his guest at tea.

FILMS GETTING EDUCATIVE

Message Of Hindu-Muslim Unity In 'Sandesa' At New West End

Hind Pictures is a new film company but with Mahomed Nazir as a director of their new film 'Sandesa' it has begun well. Nazir acts the role of a hero also in the picture with Yasmin giving him good support. The message of the unity of all apparently conflicting pictures as one human culture that the picture delicately gives, flows out of a story of the friendship of two youths, one a Hindu and another Muslim.

"Jange Azadi" is another new picture which was released on Saturday at Lamington Talkies by a new film producing company, known as the Chandra Art Productions. A detailed review of this picture will appear in the "Chronicle" on Saturday next.

"Sanskar" drawing discriminating audiences at Pathe is being admired by young women of all communities. For once they find that their kind has been correctly portrayed in a good film. Hitherto, it was the vogue to point the educated Indian girl in a black colour, whether in films or short stories or novels. Rose has played nicely the part of an educated Indian girl.

"Diwali" still continues merrily at Royal Opera House, in spite of the fact that the picture met with some adverse criticism for its failure to treat a serious problem in serious manner. But the entertainment it offers is such as to overwhelm this defect and that accounts for its success.

"Geeta" or "Karmayoga" may also be put in the same category as "Diwali" i.e. it was adversely criticised but it continues to prosper despite that criticism. That shows once again that if a picture has some pronounced merit, it will defy all criticism.

"Bandhan", "Hindustan Hamara", "Dnyaneshwar", "Trust Your Wife" are also getting their admirers, in the case of some, the same admirers twice or thrice.

FOREIGN PICTURES

"The Sea Hawk" at Excelsior is running for the third week. An adventure picture, showing sword-fights on a ship in the sea, with Errol Flynn in the stellar role, it is a must be seen picture.

"The House Across the Bay" is a fine drama of love in which George Raft and Joan Bennet appear at their best. It is being shown at New Empire.

"The Argentine Nights" at Regal feature the Ritz Brothers and Andrews Sisters and is a funny picture full of songs and dances.

"20 Mule Team" at Metro has Wallace Beery, the famous character actor in the chief role with support from Marjorie Rambeau.

PRESENTS TROPHIES

Jean Cagney, who to-day has the feminine leading role in Paramount's "Golden Gloves," has presented trophies to best sportsmen selected from the country's best local Golden Gloves tournaments, which inspired the picture.

FIGHTER IN CAST

Johnny Indrisano to-day was cast to support Henry Wilcoxon, Carole Landis and Onslow Stevens in Paramount's "Mystery Sea Raider." He is a former heavy-weight boxing champion, and will battle a group of belligerent sailors in the war picture—without guns.

SAVES SHOES

Muriel Angelus, who was a ballet dancer before she became a motion picture actress, believes in luck. Miss Angelus, soon to be seen in Paramount's "The Great McGinty," has preserved the ballet shoes she was wearing when she got her first screen offer.



Prithwiraj and Ashalata in 'Deepak' Circo's coming picture

Film Shorts And News Reels

Immense Possibilities For Indian Enterprise

(BY D. C. PATOLE)

Progress of the Indian film industry, though phenomenal, has been unfortunately only one-sided. To-day we are sufficiently away from the time of the Silver Jubilee when nothing but praise was showered on it, to sit in judgment on the industry's real achievements.

So far it has left the vast field of film shorts untapped. All we had so far are story films—pure and simple. There have been no industrial, scenic, travel-talks, cine magazines, teaching films or lecture films. It has nothing to offer like that thought-provoking series "The March of Time" which has been so popular lately. After a half-hearted attempt, no one is thinking of producing a cartoon. Some topicals have been made but they have not been quite satisfactory.

Long-Drawn Films

Both exhibitors and producers are responsible for this deficiency. The exhibitors have a prejudice against short films, based on the fiction that Indian audiences want long drawn stories. They are also reluctant to pay the extra money for shorts. The producers follow the suicidal policy of not making any picture shorter than 17,000 to 14,000 feet, thus stunting the growth of side-features. This is the greatest obstacle to shorts as there is neither the time nor the need felt by the exhibitor.

If some of the leading companies take it up seriously it will not be difficult to start a vogue of short film of about 8,000 feet and thus forcing the exhibitor to show two or three side-pictures and a news reel.

Companies like Prabhat and New Theatres can always dictate their terms to exhibitors. Once the Indian cinegoer gets the taste of the varied banquet film shorts can offer, they will demand the same menu. Incidentally with the advent of short films we may see better directed and edited pictures, with no dull parts padded in them.

Income From Ads

Advent of short films may put an additional income in the pocket of the exhibitor in the way of advertisement reels, and perhaps cover the rent of other

shorts on the programme. Such reels can advertise and at the same time amuse the audience. The various coloured short reels that advertise "Alka Seltzer" may well be taken as a model.

Guarantee of a market for shorts will open a vast field for film companies, free-lances and amateurs. There will be a flood of them ranging from the alive pictures of Toda belles of Nilgiris, sunning themselves outside their huts, to sophisticated townfolk dancing to Ken Mac's tune at the Taj. Or we may see the Mongol traders trudging their way through snow, with their yaks on the road to Ladakh. Again we may get glimpses of some other primitive folks like Gonds or Nagas, living close to nature, with their raw motions of love and hate. Or, hear their sensuous poetry or see their beautiful dances, which Verrier Elwin tells about. We shall hear the varied music from drums and pipes of jungles to a classic song of some Khan Sahib or thrill to the strangely weird music of gongs and bells of some southern temple at evening prayers.

Variety India Can Offer

Religious India may appear on screen in celluloid reports of Magh Mela at Prayag or Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur or in pictures of Hindu men and women bathing in the sacred Ganges shouting "Ganga Mata-ki-Jai." Who will not be touched by the blind devotion of pilgrims bound for Amarnath or Kailas fighting the biting cold of the Himalayas with scanty clothes and an ever-burning flame of devotion in their hearts?

The wander-lust that lies dormant in the heart of each one of us may be satisfied to some extent by seeing in a winter travelogue Kashmiri boatman beating off the snow from the roofs their Shikaras and Doongas to keep them from sinking by its weight. Or see that fascinating spectacle of snow-covered Srinagar houses lining the Banks of Zhelum Or, see in springtime the apple-cheeked and cherry-lipped Kashmiri nymphs, toiling in rice fields knee-deep in water.

Shikar films may depict that thrilling moment when a trumpeting and grunting rogue ele-

"Navayug" Studio News

'In Search Of Bridegroom' Coming

Navayug Studios are bustling with activity. The shooting programme is almost rivalling the whim of nature—a sight of crazy merriment this day and heart-rending tension the next. Winayak, the man at the helm is deftly managing two pictures—one a full-length comedy and the other a moving problem-play—"In Search of Bridegroom and Amrit." "In Search of Bridegroom"—is scheduled for release in Bombay in the month of December. It is a delightful narration, compact with situations exploding into roars of laughter and shrieks of sheer joy. Based on a widely read character portrayal of Chimanrao by Prof. C. V. Joshi, it is adapted for the screen by Mr. V. S. Khandekar. It shows Chimanrao, that veritable simpleton in search of a bridegroom for his sister Chimni.

Simultaneously with this rollicking comedy is being pictured a great problem-play, "Amrit," in two versions. It portrays in living colours the grim problem of inequality. It attempts to penetrate the cause of all human suffering. "What is it?" it asks. Destiny? God's malignant will or man's own doing? Or something drastically wrong with the very foundations of Society?

Steeped in the beauty of Mr. Khandekar's pen, soaring with the imaginative flights of Director, Winayak and cast in the bewitching landscape of Konkan, the paradise of South, "Amrit" is destined to outclass the masterpieces produced so far. A superb cast with Mr. Baburao Pendharkar in the lead and supported by Winayak, Salvi, Meenaxi, Lalita Pawar, Master Vithal and Malvankar, "Amrit" assures to be the rage of the season.

phant is pushed into a bhedda by other tuskars in Mysore jungles; or may picture a tame cheetan hunting a deer or a present a huge tiger, which has just pounced on a buffalo but is surprised by blinding flash from a torch from a 'muchan' and a bullet that secures another trophy for the Shikari.

Indian News Reels

Many seem doubtful about the possibility of success of Indian news reels. These doubts should be expelled by the number of Indians who watch with interest the weekly foreign news reels.

Moreover, pictures know no one language they are as easily understood in Burma as in Bombay. In right hands they are a powerful instrument for constructive nation-building.

In this age, advertisement and propaganda are a necessity to every government be it in Indian India or British India. No amount of whirlwind tours will take the place of the news reel or the radio.

And yet no far-sighted man, party, or state or big businessman comes forward to finance an Indian News Reel Co. Such a company could be formed by progressive film concerns and movie-photographers all over India on a co-operative basis. Perhaps they will have to work in a missionary spirit before a scheme could be made a commercial success. News contributions from all over the country could be sent to and edited from a place like Bombay or Calcutta and distributed all over the country. The contributions could be paid for on the footage included in the weekly news reel.

Films, to speak in Paul Rotha's words, must serve a purpose beyond themselves. If they are to survive and have a meaning. This purpose could be achieved more widely through shorts than through full-length pictures.

Big Dividends At Mahaluxmi

Cheveley Handicap Won By His Master's Voice: Double For Jadhav

TREBLE POOL OF Rs. 10,765 CAR- RIED FORWARD

Punters had a series of shocks on the third day of the First Winter Meeting at Mahaluxmi. Big Dividends characterised the proceedings of the day. Young Tiger and Greetings were the only favourites that obliged like good things; but in all the other seven events, outsiders romped home paying sensational three-figure dividends. King's Wine returned a record dividend of Rs. 547 for win and His Master's Voice annexed the Cheveley Handicap in an effortless fashion paying Rs. 284 for win. Jockey Jadhav, staged a comeback to form by riding two long priced winners.

The daily treble pool proved a slippery eel to the optimists and the sum of Rs. 10,765 has been carried forward to the next meeting.

JADHAV'S DOUBLE

Dancing Comet, Crushed Corn and Eastern Pride were the only horses that were taken into reckoning in the Cheveley Handicap the chief event of the day and all the six other runners were generously offered at varying long odds. A perfect start saw them off in a level, and all the horses came almost in a confused bunch till the bend. Dancing Comet then strode out ahead with Crushed Corn close on heels and Eastern Pride a little behind. From the distance, His Master's Voice, responding to the demand of Jadhav made a gamely show and won by a convincing length and a quarter. A keen tussle for the second place between Dancing Comet and Crushed Corn was decided in favour of the former by a short head. Eastern Pride was a good fourth, which is certainly commendable considering the exalted company in which the young Silveris colt was running. Akalkot's expensive acquisition registered his first victory in India, by paying a staggering dividend of Rs. 284.

Jadhav completed his double for the day on Hikmat Pasha in the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate, in which Can You was backed practically to the exclusion of all other runners. The price on Hikmat Pasha opened at 13 and quickly dwindled to 7 to 1, indicating heavy last minute backing. Can You the favourite could run only third four lengths behind the winner and three lengths behind Lu'ayb, the runner up. One could not help wondering whether a miserable third was all that Britt could manage on Can You.

TALL STORY SURPRISES

Cavalier was the best backed in the Wavertree Handicap, Vandyke and Golden Link being at slightly better odds. But the winner was Tall Story who seems to be in excellent heart just now, but neglected by the punters. Billett astride the gelding kept his charge quite handy and from the first enclosure drew away to win by a length, paying a dividend of Rs. 114 for win. Cavalier Blandstar, and Vandyke were involved in a close struggle for the minor berths, in which the former two prevailed, the margins of verdict being short head and short head. The most colossal failures of

the day were those of Turf King, Gipsy Girl and Chitor. The former two never even figured on the board. Greetings made ample amends for her previous failure by winning the Lucknow Plate in a convincing style.

THE HAMADAN PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. S. S. Chitoy and Lt. Col. M. S. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8/7, Rosario 1.
Messrs. J. R. Kasperkhan and K. J. Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 8/11, Laloo 2.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RAFAT BEG 9/1, Lakshman Gaekwad 3.
Mr. P. B. Avastia's WAFI HAMID 9/3, Oosman 4.
Not run: Gold Dollar 8/7.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, short head.
Time: 2 mins. 12 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 71 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8/11, Takhat Singh 1.
Mr. G. E. Matchewalla's BURGESS 8/6, Oosman Singh 2.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosain's GREEN PIGEON 7/9 (cd. 7/10), Md. Khan 3.
Messrs. M. T. Kazani and M. R. Agarwal's NUTCHDAT BEG 8/6 (cd. 8/4), R. Vithal 4.
Not run: Nalini II 9/4.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/4 length and short head.
Time: 1 min. 37 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 67 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's TAP DANCE 8/11, Eude 1.
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FINIS 7/11, Faiz Mahomed 2.
Mr. Oosman Chotani's HECTIC 9/6, Britt 3.
Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's FANCY GLEN 8/11, Brace 4.
Not run: Bay Minette 8/6.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths and 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 44 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 62 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 104 and Rs. 24 for places.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE (Div. D)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's KING'S WINE 9/6, W. J. Thompson 1.
Mrs. Justice's LAXMIDHAR 7/9, Roberts 2.
Mr. F. G. Travers's SAMMY BRASS 8/11, Britt 3.
Mr. G. Subbarow's TRUSTY 8/4, Brace 4.
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths and one length.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 547 for win; Rs. 90, Rs. 58 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8/9, Sibbritt 1.
Mr. Abdul Hakim's ANARBALA 8/6, Eude 2.
Mr. Sion F. Nassim's AJAX 7/7, Whiteside 3.
Sir Sultan Chitoy's TALKLESS 9/6, Davison 4.
Not run: Manifold 9/2, Amulet 8/7.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length and neck.
Time: 1 min. 55 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 24 and Rs. 41 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. A. Svamvur's TALL STORY 8/6, Billett 1.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BLANDSTAR 8/6, Davison 2.
Messrs. R. K. F. Singh and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's CAVALIER 9/6, Britt 3.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8/4, Brace 4.
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short-head and another short-head.
Time: 1 min. 54 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 114 for win; Rs. 46, Rs. 46 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysingh Rao P. Ghatge's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8/7, Jadhav 1.

Hockey

'TIMES OF INDIA' WIN

Parsi Girls' Initial Match In Women's League

The Hockey programme on Saturday was a Second Division League fixture and a Women's League match. The "masculine" contest saw The "Times of India" "B" triumph over the Government Law College beating them by two goals to nil, a point being tallied in each half. Fairman netted the first goal in the seventh minute, and Stanton completed tally midway through the late period.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.
Parsi girls, a new club to women's hockey named Zoroastrians, made their debut on Saturday, when they opposed the Bombay Gymkhana. The new comers were beaten by six goals, but better things can be expected of the Zoroastrians with a little more experience.

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ghaus Mohd. Meets Kukuljevic In Singles Final

LAHORE, Nov. 22.
Ghaus Mohd., qualified for the final of the mens singles of the Northern India Tennis Championships this evening by defeating S. L. R. Sawhny in a five-set match. Ghaus Mohd. will now meet Kukuljevic in the final, the latter having defeated Dalip K. Bose in the other semi-final.

The Ghaus Mohd.-Sawhny match was the man attraction of the day's programme and the standard of play was very high. Following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES.
Semi-finals:—Ghaus Mohd. beat S. L. R. Sawhny, 3/6, 7/5, 1/6, 6/3, 6/2.
F. Kukuljevic beat Dalip K. Bose 6/1, 6/1, 6/3.
Women's Doubles.
Semi-final:—Mrs. Kandawala and Mrs. Osborne-Carey beat Mrs. Khanna and Mrs. B. D. Mehra 6/0, 6/5, Mr. Y. H.

GHAUS MOHD. BEATS KUKULJEVIC

LAHORE, Nov. 23.
In the final of the men's singles of the Northern India Tennis Championships this evening Ghaus Mohd. defeated Kukuljevic 7/9, 6/3, 6/3.—A. P.

Cosens and Lady Addison beat Miss Aziz and Mrs. Lal 6/4, 6/3.

Mixed Doubles.
Semi-finals:—M. N. Aama Rao and Mrs. Khandawala beat Narindrar Nath and Miss K. Ghosh 6/1, 6/2; F. Kukuljevic and Mrs. Cosens beat S. L. R. Sawhny and Mrs. Osborne-Carey 6/4, 6/4.

VETERANS DOUBLES.
Semi-final:—M. Sleem and W. E. H. Condon beat F. M. Vette and Gurbaksh Singh 6/1, 6/0.

E. R. Lewis and Amolak Ram beat Mohd. Naqi and Patel. Singh 6/0, 6/0.—A. P.

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 8/9, Whiteside 2.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CRUSHED CORN 8/7, Davison 3.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's EASTERN PRIDE 8/4, Britt 4.
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short head and 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 14 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 284 for win; Rs. 38, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by Major J. K. Irani.

THE CHURCHGATE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRESH KID 8/2, Marrable 1.
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's VALKYRIAN 9/2, Davison 2.
Mr. A. Svamvur's HASSINA 8/2, J. Rosen 3.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8/2, E. Britt 4.
Not run: Bobby in the Barn 7/9.
Tote paid Rs. 106 for win; Rs. 41, Rs. 37 and Rs. 52 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. K. J. Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 9/2, Jadhav 1.
Messrs. C. N. and K. K. Permanand's LU'AYB 7/12, Davison 2.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAN YOU 9/2, E. Britt 3.
Mr. R. S. Irani's TAJ AL FARAT 8/13, Rosario 4.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

WEEK END CRICKET

Pentangular Selection Seek Talent

Several class players featured in the three important week-end cricket fixtures, which commenced on Saturday, as selectors were out to study form.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground a Hindu Representative XI met a strong Muslim side representing the Islam Gymkhana. Here, at the close of play, the Islam Gymkhana, who used the crease first, had totalled 153 for four wickets. Towards the figure Mahomed Nazar contributed a bright 67. He, however, was spared by Saravate at 17. He was also bowled at 44, but the delivery was declared a no ball, the bowler being S. Gandhi.

At the Brabourne Stadium the Rest met the C.C.I. The former, when stumps were drawn on Saturday, had collected 119 for five. At this stage R. P. Kadam was still batting with 56. Hazare fell to Vinoo Mankad when he had gathered 56.

The Parsis are trying out some talent in the match, where Dr. Kanga's XI face the B.E.S.T.

Batting first, Dr. Kanga's men put up 216 for four. J. H. Lawyer will continue on Sunday having scored 77 on Saturday.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA

Islam Gymkhana: A. A. Hakim b S. Banderji 17
Mahomed Nazar st Bhandarkar b Saravate 67
Prince Nasiruddin of Mangrol st Bhandarkar by Godambe 16
S. Heptullah c Godambe by Saravate 38
Gul Mahomed not out 2
After Ahmed, Mahomed Ibrahim Vazir, A. E. Baporla, M. I. Merchant, E. S. Maki and A. M. Latif to bat.

Extras 13
Total (for 4 wks.) 153

THE REST VS. C. C. I.
"The Rest": M. Cohen b Pearbhoy 19
J. B. Waman c b Jobanputra 9
C. Murzello lbw b Jobanputra 3
B. P. Kadam not out 56
V. S. Hazare c b Vinoo Manwad 64
E. G. Saye lbw b Jobanputra 0
J. Abreo not out 13
Extras 25

Total (for 5 wks.) 119

DR. KANGA'S XI VS. B.E.S.T.

DR. KANGA'S XI.
K. R. Meherbhoy c Hansoti b Arolker 33
M. H. Mistry run out 41
E. B. Aibara b Arolker 2
R. S. Cooper c Tarapore b Bode 0
J. S. Lawyer not out 77
F. K. Nariman not out 56
Extras 7

Total (for 4 wks.) 216

GUJERAT ESTABLISHES FIRST INNINGS LEAD

At the close of play on Saturday in the match where Bengal meets Gujarat, the position was as follows:—Bengal (1st innings) 171 (A. I. Jubber 51, K. Ramchandrar 29, Balooch five for 51).

Gujarat (1st innings) 254 (Mushtaq Ali 90, Thakore Sahib of Kanjari 53). Bengal (2nd innings) 30 for two wickets.

R. A. C. Tennis Tournament

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

The R. A. C. open Lawn Tennis Tournament which commences here at the Rifah-I-Am Club on November 24, has attracted a large number of entries, including many All-India players. Among those who have entered the competition are Ghaus Mohammad, F. Kukuljevic, Iftikhar Ahmad, S. L. R. Sawhny, Y. Singh, Savor, D. N. Kapoor, Sohan Lal, Dalip Bose, Ram Rao, Narayan Rao, K. Sen, N. Sen, C. I. Mehta, and Islam Ahmad. The tournament consists of open singles, open doubles, open mixed, junior singles, veterans singles, veterans doubles and professionals singles.—A. P.

Aga Khan Wins Substitute St. Leger

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Aga Khan had a successful finish in the Flat Racing Season when Turkhan, ridden by the champion jockey, Gordon Richards, won the substitute Yorkshire St. Leger of the value of a thousand sterling, beating his other entry, Stardust, Harry Wragg up by three-quarters of a length. Lord Rosabery's Hippis ridden by E. P. H. Smith was third, three-quarters of a length behind.

Betting 4/1 Turkhan, 9/4 Stardust (favourite) 4/1 Hippis.

Northern race goers regard the St. Leger as important as the Derby and the enclosures were crowded. Turkhan confirmed his Derby form and covered the mile and seven furlongs in three minutes 32-2/5 seconds.—Reuter.

Maulana Azad's Success

(Continued from Page 11)
behind prison bars as soon as possible, the situation in Sind engaged me in an activity of the opposite nature. I shouldered this responsibility with my own choice and it was my duty not to shirk it under its special circumstances. I have to admit that it is impossible to tread two contradictory paths at one and the same time. Therefore if we were participating in the formation of a provincial government it is necessary that we remain in the Assembly and not grudge support to the Cabinet as far as possible. I have directed both the Sind Assembly members and members of the A.I.C.C. from Sind to abstain from civil disobedience. Congress members of the Assembly will confine themselves only to constructive criticism and at the same time strain every nerve to consolidate the present Ministry. Outside the Assembly the work of the Provincial Congress Committee will be mainly devoted to the constructive programme, specially, Hindu-Muslim unity."—A. P.

ALLAHBUX SWORN IN

KARACHI, Nov. 23. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, ex-Premier of Sind and the present Leader of the Opposition in the Sind Assembly, was sworn in as a Minister, at the Government House this morning in the place of Mr. G. M. Syed, Muslim League Minister whose resignation tendered yesterday was accepted by the Governor earlier.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux was accompanied to the Government House by the Hon. Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur, Premier, and other Ministers.

There is to be no other change in the Cabinet for the present, but the Hon. Mir Bundeali Khan who will continue to be the Premier will resign in February next when Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah takes his place as Premier.—United Press.

AZAD LEAVES FOR SUKKUR

KARACHI, Nov. 23. The present action of the Congress is the only reply which the country can give to Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons, said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, to pressmen prior to his departure this evening to Sukkur.

He was accompanied by Dr. Choitram, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and other Congress leaders and the Ministers, Khan Bahadur Allahbux and Rao Saheb Gokuldas.

The Maulana appealed to the press in Sind to promote communal harmony and propagate unity which was the great need of the province.—A. P.

HAROON ON NEW SITUATION

KARACHI, Nov. 23. "I find that a new situation has been forced on the Muslim League organisation due to the recent changes in the Sind Cabinet by means of secret agreements and without the League as an organisation having been taken into confidence", says Sir Abdulla Haroon, President of Sind Provincial League, in the course of a statement to the press. He adds: "Now in the new situation are involved vital matters of principle and discipline. I am trying to meet the situation in a manner compatible with the prestige of Indian Muslims and their organisation on the one hand and with the requirements of this province on the other."

Sir Abdulla concludes: "If the

position is wholly clarified I hope all Muslim Leaguers in Sind will observe patience and indulge in no demonstrative activities."—A. P.

FUNCTION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

KARACHI, Nov. 23. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, has formed an Advisory Committee or 'Super Cabinet'.

The functions of the Committee will be three-fold; it will decide points of policy, points of programme and legislative measures. It will meet at least once every month.—United Press.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGRESS PARTY

KARACHI, Nov. 23. The Congress President, has given instructions to the members of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly that no member of the Party should go to any Minister for any individual or personal work.—United Press.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(Continued from Page 11)
under the Defence of India Rules. Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi was sentenced till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 200 in default three months' imprisonment.

Darbar Gopaldas was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 in default three months' further imprisonment.

They did not pay the fines and were taken to Sabarmati Jail.

BARSI ARREST.
SHOLAPUR:—Arya Shivaji, President of the District Congress Committee, was arrested to-day at Barsi under the Defence of India Act.

C. P. EX-PREMIER IN NAGPUR JAIL.

NAGPUR:—Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, ex-Premier of C. P. who was arrested in Raipur on Thursday under the Defence of India Rules has been brought to Nagpur to-day and lodged in the Central Jail.

MADRAS M.L.A. ARRESTED.
MADRAS:—A Telegram message says that Mr. V. Buvaram Ayyangar, M.L.A., was arrested

Case Against Lala Shankar Lal Adjourned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Pettigara, Public Prosecutor, made an application to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for an adjournment of the case against Lala Shanker Lal, a 'Forward Bloc' leader, on the ground that the accused might be tried along with Laxman Prasad Sharma, who is absconding.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to December 21 and granted the police application for a bailable warrant against L. P. Sharma.

Explaining the charges against the accused, the prosecutor stated that about April 6, Sharma submitted a passport application form of the first accused by forging the signature of an Honorary Magistrate for the purpose of cheating the passport officer and that the first accused aided and abetted him in the commission of the offence.

The prosecutor, continuing stated that the two accused dishonestly used as genuine the passport application knowing it to be forged.

Mr. Pettigara further stated that to obtain the passport, the accused made false statements in the application form regarding his name, occupation, address and birth place.

The accused was arrested at Calcutta on October 22. The first accused is the Managing Agent of the Tropical Insurance Company while the second accused is the Managing Agent of the National Mining and Trading Co.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for Lala Shanker Lal.

to-day under the Defence of India Rules while distributing anti-war leaflets.

COIMBATORE ARREST.
COIMBATORE:—Mr. N. G. Ramasamy, Labour M.L.A. was arrested this afternoon by police under Defence of India Rules for having distributed anti-war leaflets to some War Committee members last night at Coimbatore.

ANOTHER M.L.A. ARRESTED.
MADURA:—Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathy, M.L.A. was arrested this afternoon at his residence by the town police and taken in a police lorry. Mr. Bharathy will be remanded to Madura District Jail by Madura Additional District Magistrate under Defence of India Rules.—A. P.



"Shikari" dance (left) by Kumari Pramodini Sanzgiri and Kumar Ramesh Sanzgiri and "Ghumar" dance (right) by Kumari Nalini Jayawant, will be among the several items of Indian dancing and music to be given by the pupils of the Maharaja Bindadin School of Dancing and Music at 6 p.m. to-day at the Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Hall, Carnegie Road, opp. Queen's Road, in aid of the school.

Football

WELCH WIN AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23. The Welch Regiment from Bombay defeated the Army Headquarters by four goals to nil in the first round of the Durand Football Tournament. The Quetta Muslims drew with the Government of India Press one goal all in an eliminating round of the tournament.—A. P.

Muslims Win Soccer Quadrangular

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23. In the Final of the All-India Quadrangular Football Tournament held in aid of the War Fund the Muslims beat the Hindus by one goal to nil.—A. P.

Soccer Pentangular League

LAHORE, Nov. 22. In the Pentangular Football League organised by the North-West India Football Association in aid of the War Planes Fund the Sikhs beat the Hindus by two goals to one.—A. P.

Lew Jenkins Retains Lightweight Championship

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. Lew Jenkins retained the world light-weight championship beating Pete Lello of Chicago, in a technical knock-out.—Reuter.

Congress Nationalist Party And Present Movement

BENARES, Nov. 23. As far as the present Congress movement was concerned, the Congress Nationalist Party stood by the Congress, said Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.L.A., son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and one of the leading figures of the Party.—A. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISE-
MENTS are inserted in these

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words. SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure cor-

rect insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Young Hindu aged 24 Highly educated. Earnings Rs. 350. monthly. Very respectable and rich family Residence Bombay. Needs Matrimony. Apply Box No. 13894, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a really smart and experienced man to supervise Palace and Guest-house rooms. Only those having practical knowledge of such work need apply to the Private Secretary, Palampur, stating age, caste, qualifications and lowest salary expected, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. (13744)

Wanted Bengalee clerk experienced in typewriting and accounts. Apply stating salary N. L. Roy & Co., Union Bank Building, Share Bazar. (13900)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Diabetes, Urinary and Nerve disorders; however Chronic Radically Cured. Write full history for advice. Dr. P. Dutt, B. A. M. D. H. Ps. D. (America) the specialist, 110, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (B. C.)

Enlarged Tonsils, Piles & Fistula successfully cured without operation. Write full history Dr. P. Dutt, B. A. M. D. S. Ps. D. (America), 110, Lower Circular, Calcutta (B.C.)

Brethren of
One Soil, One Culture.
Emotionally One—
Must they Fight among
Themselves? And to what
End??

Hind Pictures'
Vivid Social Drama

SANDESA

(HINDI)

Featuring:

NAZIR, YASMIN,
ASIQ HUSSAIN.

Support:

Majid, Baby Madhuri,
Sushila, Sadiq

Direction: NAZIR.

Classical Music and Dances

of
YASMIN & ASIQ
HUSSAIN.

Now Running

SECOND WEEK

AT THE

NEW WEST END

Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
On Sunday and Saturdays
Extra Show at 2 p.m.

4

FOURTH
GREAT
WEEK

A SOCIAL
DRAMA
DEPICTING THE
BASIC OF
DOMESTIC
HAPPINESS!

TARUN Pictures'
Heart pounding Social

TRUST YOUR WIFE

(Nirali
Duniya)

Starring:

Lalita Pawar, E. Billimoria,
Shamim, Jal Merchant, etc.

IMPERIAL

Time: 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13906)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted either new or second-hand Tape and Webbing Looms Reply: O. T. M. Co., 301 G. T. Road, Sibpore, Howrah. (13882)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Upcountry, Soaps, Toilet Preparations of Reputed Manufacture. Apply Box No. 13904, "Bombay Chronicle."

556. DAILY WANTS

Soya-Beans available at Grain Shop, B. M. Palekar Girgaum. P. Church, Bombay.

13902

Greek Front Line In Albanian Soil

Victory Celebrations In Athens And Alexandria

ATHENS, Nov. 22.

The Greek line now runs across the Albanian soil to the minimum depths of five miles.

The whole of Greece to-night is celebrating the fact that no single Italian soldier, except prisoners, remains on Greek territory.

In Athens the victory has been celebrated since midnight. The Prime Minister's announcement swept the population into the streets armed with British and Greek flags and waving the traditional laurel branches.

Led by processions of the Greek Youth Movement and bands playing Greek victory marches, shouting "To the sea, to the Dodecanese," surged to the military headquarters to demonstrate before the country's leaders.

"Koritzza is the victory of a people fighting for its existence," declared the Athens radio on Friday night. The announcer added, "We Greeks will carry the war to its conclusions, but to do so we need still more and more planes." No war communique was given, but the announcer said, "The Greeks are proceeding with the same success on the western sector and heavy guns and quantities of material are falling into our hands."

Enemy's Desperate Attempt Fails

Details reaching London regarding the fall of Koritzza tell the story of a last desperate attempt by the Italians to turn the scales. From early morning, Greek guns, whose positions had been consolidated since Wednesday, set up a barrage against the remaining Italian strong points in Koritzza region.

The Italian defence was stubborn, but finally was broken down and the Italians started to retreat abandoning much material.

While Greek troops entered the town, others preceded by cavalry which was in readiness since yesterday, pursued the retreating force beyond the town.

Greek flags were seen over almost every house and building in Koritzza where the population ap-

peared in large numbers on the streets to welcome the Greek troops with open arms. The inhabitants appear in the last few days to have received bad treatment at the hands of the invader. The fleeing Italians took leading Koritzza citizens with them as hostages.

Rome On Italian Defeat

The Rome radio to-night dismissed the defeat of two Italian divisions by saying, "They were merely covering troops employed at a point on the front where the Italian Command had not intended any major operation."

They did extremely well to hold out for 11 days against far superior Greek forces. These rear-guard actions were the only tasks allotted to the two Italian divisions."

After reference to the courage of the Greek troops, the announcer added, "After the quiet preparation now being made by General Soddou, the Italians are certain to occupy the whole of Greece."

More striking Greek successes and details of the Koritzza victory are recorded in a communique issued here on Friday night.

It says during Friday our forces completed the occupation of Morava and Ivan mountain ranges and occupied Leskoviki.

In Epirus, our armies occupied the town of Filates and pushed the enemy beyond the frontier. Our aircraft bombed the retreating enemy with success despite lively reaction by enemy aviation.

Battle Lasts Nine Days

Describing the "brilliant victory" at Koritzza the communique says, the battle lasted nine days. Enemy positions were naturally strong, and in many places strengthened by systems of reinforced concrete and barbed wire.

Communique shows that Koritzza was defended by very large Italian forces, detailing the following as engaged there: The Second (Triestino) Division of the Alpine troops, the 29th (Piedmont) Division, the 19th (Vineta) Division, the 49th (Parma) Division, the 43rd (Arenzo) Division, the Independent Tomori and the Tarabos Italians, the 109th and 166th Italian Blackshirts, the Fourth Bersaglieri Regiment and the 104th Heavy Machinegun battalion.

Moreover these forces had additional support of many batteries of heavy artillery and considerable numbers of tanks.

Prisoners taken on the whole Albanian front include many officers and several thousand soldiers, the communique declares.

While the material captured totals 88 heavy guns, 55 anti-tank guns, 300 machine-guns, 20 tanks, 250 transport vehicles, 1500 cars and motorcycles as also quantities of munitions, fuel, clothing and other material.

BROADWAY TALKIES

Dadar.

Best Musical

Extravaganza

TO-DAY

At 10-30 A.M.

"Chintamani"

(in Tamil)

Starring:—

M. K. THAYAGARAJA

BHAGAVATHAR,

K. ASWATHAMMA,

Y. V. RAO & OTHERS.

LAST & FINAL SHOW

DON'T MISS

Special Show for Ladies
To-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

6th
WEEK

RANJIT'S
Social Hit

DIVALI

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Cast:

MADHURI, MOTILAL, VASANTI,
ISHVARLAL.

Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p. m.

Matinees on Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1940.	
New York: Nov. 23.	10.15
Previous closing	10.15
To-day's opening	10.20
Difference	+5
To-day's closing	10.17
Difference	+2

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May Rs. 211/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941.

Liverpool: Nov. 23.	7.79
Previous closing	Closed
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Nov. 23.
New York cotton displayed brighter sentiment following week-end covering and increased trade and local support, but higher levels brought out liquidation and some hedging. Trading in December began at 10.20, i.e. 5 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying, but thereafter liquidation and hedging appeared with December receding to 10.12. Subsequently the market rallied with December closing at 10.17.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
December (10.05/06) 10.21/20
March (10.07/08) 10.19/19
May (9.99/99) 10.15/13

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American March (7.78) Closed.
Egyptian Giza January (11.24) Closed.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Nov. 23.
Castor-seeds November December (Unquoted) Closed.
Linsed Bombay Calcutta November December (219) Closed.
Linsed La Plata November (Unquoted) Closed.
Groundnuts Coromandal November December (217 1/4 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee November (241) Closed.
Lightning November (235) Closed.

RUBBER

Spot (11 7/8d value) Closed.
Forward January March (12 1/16d buyer) Closed.

METALS

Tin (258 1/4 buyers; 258 1/2 sellers. Very steady) Closed.
Electric Copper (252) Closed.
Lead Foreign Cash (225) Closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

MADRAS SHARE
MARKET

Madras: Nov. 23.
In the local market Planting section was a good feature. Textiles were practically neglected whilst amongst Miscellaneous issues a fair amount of business was possible in Indian Iron and Steel Corporation of Bengal. Transactions reported from 12 noon of 22nd inst. to 12 noon to-day:—
Buckingham's ordy 234, 235; Coimbatore Spinning 38/8 c-d; Thamarapally 7/9; Devasholas 7/12; Miamallay pref 23; Midlands 5 c-d; Tropicals 16/8 s 1; Velliamattams 18/4; Cochlin Malabar 6/3; Chembras 3/3/6; B B 4/4/6; Peninsulas 3/11 s 1; Salem Erodes 10/8; S M E C ordy 13/4 ex-d; Travancore Sugars 14/10; Andhra Cement ord 48/12; Andhra Cement Pref 85; Mysore Chemicals 13/11, 13/14; Spencers 'B' 9/8; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/14; Indian Steel Rolling Pref 10/2.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London: Nov. 22.
On the Stock Exchange Diamond shares were the chief feature of the day under the influence of surprise dividend announcements by Debeers and Consolidated Diamond West Africa Companies. Debeers deferreds advanced from sh. 97/6 to sh. 102/6. In other sections conditions were quiet, but gilt-edged and Brazilian issues generally moved to higher levels.
Wall-Street was narrowly higher.—Reuter.

CHINESE MISSION

Visit To Basic School

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 23.
Mr. T. K. Tseng, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, China and other members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission visited this morning the Basic Training School, Magan Museum and other centres of the Village Industries craft.

The members showed particular interest in paper-making, carding and spinning and tanning work done at Nalwadi. One member purchased a Yerawada Charkha and took primary instructions of handling it and spinning. Many members purchased Khadi prepared at the Basic Training School. His Excellency Tai Chi-Tao is slightly indisposed. So he could not visit these places.

The Mission is leaving to-day for Hyderabad. It will reach Bombay on November 26 and Allahabad on November 30. It will visit the Ajanta Caves 'en route' to Allahabad.—United Press.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

New York: Nov. 23.	
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	4.03 3/4
Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
T. T. LONDON ON PARIS	
Previous closing	100 to 101
To-day's opening	100 to 101
To-day's closing	100 to 101

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Nov. 23.
The following cable was received from London:—
Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: Nov. 23.
Spot (23 1/8d) Closed.
Forward (23 1/8d) Closed.

LONDON GOLD

London: Nov. 23.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Nov. 23.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03 50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6	1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted	
New York on Bombay (30-32) 30-32	
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted	
London on Shanghai (0-3 9/16 to 0-3 15/16)	0-3 9/16 to 0-3 15/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/16 per cent)	1
1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent	
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1
1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent	
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent)	1
1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent	

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Nov. 23.
There was no trading during the night session

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo: Nov. 23.
The price of rubber in local market was 58 for both sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing rates were same. Copra 31.75. Coconut oil F.O.B. 22.50 nominal.—A. P.

INLAND BILLS
OF EXCHANGEGovt. Press Note On
Reduced Duty

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.
A press note states:—In January of this year, the Central Government, by a notification, reduced the duty on Inland Bills of Exchange of not more than one year's usance to two annas per thousand rupees or part thereof. It was not the intention of Government to make any difference in this respect between Inland Promissory notes and Bills of Exchange which have always been treated alike for purposes of taxation, but the notification, as worded, did not carry this intention into effect. The divergence of the rates of duty between Usance Bills drawn in the form of promissory notes and those drawn as Bills of Exchange has caused inconvenience to the business community whose normal methods of finance have been interfered with thereby.

The Central Government have, accordingly, by another notification, similarly reduced the Stamp Duty on Inland Promissory Notes payable otherwise than on demand and of not more than one year's usance with retrospective effect from the date of the original notification relating to Bills of Exchange.—A. P.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mohamad Ibrahim was arrested yesterday on a charge of kidnapping a girl from Andheri.

It is alleged that the accused along with another man who is absconding kidnapped a young girl from the suburb and brought her to Bombay and made her earn as a common prostitute. The girl's brother happened to see her seated for the business. He informed the police and got the accused arrested.

Pending inquiries, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, allowed the accused bail.

Jinnah At It Again!

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The spokesmen of the British Government have recently declared that the door for negotiations is still open. We the Mussalmans also re-echo the statement and say that door for negotiations is still open", thus declared Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in inaugurating the first Conference of the Delhi Muslim Students' Federation this afternoon.

PAKISTAN DEMAND

Mr. Jinnah said: "We feel that it is not only Great Britain alone but also India, which is in danger. Situated as we are, we feel that if Great Britain goes under and the machinery of the Government of India breaks down there was real danger to all of us. Apart from other reasons, we do not want the Nazis to win this war. We want Great Britain to win this war. There was no question of our changing our masters. We want to take our freedom from Great Britain. For that reason, we, from the beginning did not place any obstacles in the way of Great Britain. For instance, in spite of the fact that Pakistan is our anchor sheet, we did not demand Pakistan as a condition precedent for our whole-hearted support to the British Government."

OFFER DURING WAR

We only asked for an assurance that the British Government would not let us down by entering into an agreement, either interim or final, with the Congress. It was to be purely a war contract without prejudice to the position of the conflicting parties now or in the future. We promise to give a great deal in men, and other materials, in fact the whole-hearted support of ninety millions of the Mussalmans. I am prepared to bring to the common pool all this, but I must have equal

but real and effective share in the power. This is described as "uncompromising proposals of Mr. Jinnah", by the apologists of the wooden and antediluvian Government of India. They want our support on the assurance that we shall be remembered as loyal servants after the war and will even be given a 'Bakshish'."

ATTACKS CONGRESS

Referring to Congress Mr. Jinnah said that every honest Mussalman was now convinced that the Congress, which is a Hindu body and the Congress High Command, have had only one objective in view, namely, the establishment of a Hindu Raj in India and the domination over the Mussalmans and all the other minorities. He referred to the statements of Dr. Moonje and Dr. Savarkar, who had declared that the Mussalmans were like Jews in Germany and should be treated as such, and said the Congress nationalism was a perverted nationalism. If it only gave up its pretence of nationalism. It would provide no place to so many "show boys of other communities within its fold."

QUESTION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Congress wants independence, for which it demands a declaration from the British Government. "Does history know of any country or nation, which has won its freedom or independence by the declaration by a foreign Power? Independence can only be had by qualifying for it. It can only be wrested and captured. The fact is that the Congress wants domination of India under the shelter of British bayonets. The Congress wants power, but for coercing other communities. To-day it is attempting to coerce the British Government to surrender power to it. It is a process of blackmail. The Government knows it and we know. But British Government dare not throw the Mussalmans at the mercy of the Congress or the Hindus. They will rue the day if they do so."

(Message incomplete.)

U. S.
Ambassador
To France

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Rear-Admiral William Leahy has been selected as Ambassador to France according to a Washington despatch to the "New York Times" quoting authoritative information. The report adds that the Vichy acceptance is expected at any moment. Rear-Admiral Leahy is Governor of Puerto Rico and was formerly Chief of Naval operations.—Reuter.

Official Announcement
Of Appointment

HYDE PARK (New York) Nov. 23.
The appointment of Rear-Admiral William Leahy as the United States Ambassador to France is announced here on behalf of President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

"DON'T JOIN IF . . ."
WARNS MAHATMA!

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 23.

In a letter addressed to Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi says that those who are ill or otherwise suffering from sickness, or those who expect that the fight will be over soon should not join the civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

QUIT NOTICE ON
DR. ASHRAF

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Dr. Ashraf, President-elect of the Conference to be held here this evening under the auspices of the Punjab Provincial Students' Federation, has been served with a notice to quit the Punjab within 12 hours.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

BRITAIN FACES DIFFICULT
YEAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

"It would be a difficult year and Britain needed all kinds of war supplies including munitions, ships and perhaps finance." Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, made this statement to pressmen when he arrived back here to-day from his visit to England.

Lord Lothian expected to leave immediately for Washington where it is believed he will without delay take up the matter of increased aid to Britain. Lord Lothian told the reporters that Britain was "beginning to come to the end of her financial resources."

On further questioning Lord Lothian said that available gold and securities had been virtually used up and this factor figured in the calculations for 1941. Lord Lothian added that the financial problem was "becoming urgent."

Lord Lothian proceeded to express satisfaction over America's assistance and said that there was no feeling in England that it was "not enough."—Reuter.

On The Air

Sunday 24 November

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
5 p.m. Songs from the Screen. Punjabi songs. 5.45 Do Geet. 6.10 Special announcements. 6.15 Bande Hasan. 6.35 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6.45 Jawab Men. 7 For Villagers only. 7.45 Dulari. 8 Mem Se Shadi. Comedy in Hindustani. 8.28 Hira Bai of Lahore. 8.50 Next Week's Programmes. 10.11 has happened, or, Sitar recital. 10.5 Hira Bai of Lahore. 10.20 Bande Hasan. 10.35 Anwar Khan.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi I. 7 Interval. 85.84 metres (3,495 kc/s)
7.15 p.m. Bande Hasan. 7.30 Hira Bai of Lahore. 7.45 to 9.30 As in Delhi I. 9.30 Ashima Banerjee. 9.40 Hamir on Sitar. 9.50 Dulari. 10 to 10.5 As in Delhi I. 10.5 The Merchant of Venice (Suite). 10.25 The Kentucky Minstrels.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
5 p.m. Kach O' Devajani. Mythological playlet in Oriya. 5.50 Gan-O-Bajna. 6.5 Church Service. 7.20 Ratnamala Sen. 7.40. Ananth Nath Bose. 8 Uttara Devi. 8.20 Rajen Sen Gupta. 8.30 Sarod solo. 8.30 Ananth Nath Bose. 9 Backstage to the News. Talk by F. C. Cross. 9.15 Announcements in English. 10 On Wings of Song. 2nd of short series of programmes.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Krishnarao Fulambrikar. 8.5 News in Marathi. 8.15 News in Gujarati. 8.25 Prabhakar Madhurat. 8.40 News in Hindustani. 8.50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9.15 Music from the movies. 9.45 Ram Marathe. 10.30 Air Quartet. 10.40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 11 Mumtaz Husain. 11.10 Duets from Movies. 11.20 Duniya-Dukhari. 11.30 News-play in Gujarati. 11.45 Saraswati Mane. 12.10 p.m. Jaltarang solo. 12.15 Ram Marathe. 12.30 Kashitatarang. 12.33 G. M. Durrani. 12.47 String Quartet. 12.57 News in Hindustani. 1. Narayanrao Vyas. 1.30 News in English. 1.35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow 5.5 Sonibai. 5.20 Nagaswaram. 5.25 News in Marathi. 5.30 News in Gujarati. 5.35 Dinanath. 5.55 Pad on violin. 6 News in English. 6.5 News in Hindustani. 6.10 Saraswati Mane. 6.30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 6.50 Instrumental duets. 7 Mixed Melodies. 7.15 Sonibai. 7.25 Talk of the town. 7.30 Narayanrao Vyas. 7.55 News in Marathi. 8.10 News in Gujarati. 8.25 Topic of the day. 8.30 The week in sport. 8.45 News-play in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9.20 News in English. 9.30 B B C News relay. 10 An introduction. 10.5 Kathleen Shaw. 10.15 L'Association Artistique des Concerts, Colonne, Paris.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
8 to 8.5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8.5 Musical melodies. 8.25 to 8.40 As in Bombay I. 8.40 Dinanath. 9 to 10 As in Bombay I.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
10.30 to 12.57 p.m. As in Bombay I. 12.57 Juthika Roy. 1 to 1.30 As in Bombay I. 1.30 Musical interlude. 1.35 to 2.25 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 to 5.25 As in Bombay I. 5.25 Bhajan Mirabai. 5.35 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 D. N. Karni. 6.10 to 7.15 As in Bombay I. 7.15 Interval. 7.30 to 7.55 As in Bombay I. 7.55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8.5 Dinanath. 8.25 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 Thumri. 9.20 Ghazal and geet. 9.40 Khayal and Bhajan. 10.15 Ek Tha Raja.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 22-11-40	1896000	3641000
Receipts yesterday 22-11-40	39000	64000
Export to date 22-11-40	429000	2280000
Stock at Ports 22-11-40	3198000	2994000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-11-40	3198000	3534000
Stock at Liverpool 22-11-40		
Visible Supply 22-11-40		
Quantity in sight 22-11-40	5450000	7646000
Quantity out of sight 22-11-40		

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov 23	
Castor seeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 37 2 0
Highest	37 12 0
Lowest	37 1 0
Closing	37 10 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	28 4 0
Highest	28 12 0
Lowest	28 1 0
Closing	28 12 0
Cottonseeds January	
Opening	21 2 0
Highest	21 5 0
Lowest	21 1 6
Closing	21 5 0

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Nov 23	
Wheat January	Rs. 0 5 9
Wheat May	0 7 6
Linseed May	0 13 6
Groundnut February	2 4 0
Castor seed May	5 8 0
Cottonseed January	1 4 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 8 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 4 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 7 0

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov 23	
Linseed May	Rs. 6 12 9
Wheat January	4 13 3
Wheat May	4 8 3

Further Rise In Steel Shares COTTON TEXTILES ALSO LOOK UP. Market Steady With Moderate Support

Bombay, Nov 23
All city markets are moving up steadily and there appears a feeling in favour of a mild bull campaign and the Bombay Stock is no exception.

There was moderate buying to-day and Tata Steel shares again moved up to a new high level. Cotton textile shares were also steady and the market was very steady.

The present rise to some extent is purely of a sentimental nature and in view of usual political uncertainties it will not be wise to follow, although the market sentiment still continues bullish. It is true that short sales are risky but under the existing restrictions, no short selling is possible.

The Wall Street market was quiet on Friday. Support appeared on moderate setbacks, with the majority fractionally higher. The market closed irregular. The war tension has waned and larger and extra dividends buoyed a number of issues but the question of higher taxes is the event present deterrent to buyers. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/4 higher at 68 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 3/8 up at 26 3/4 dollars.

The local market as usual moves with mass mentality and in a rising market everything appears rosy and everybody becomes a buyer. Similar conditions exist at present and whatever may be the course of prices in the near future, we believe intending buyers will do well by waiting for a reaction which is not unlikely after the recent rise. The market was open for one hour and closed steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 23.	
100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1035 0
100 CENTURY	354 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	308 8
100 COLABA	166 0
100 Coorla	102 8
250 David	22 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E. Sassoon Def.	0 8 0
100 FINLAY	165 8
100 GOKAK	211 0
100 Hindustan	1920 0
100 Indore	35 8
100 Khatau	132 8
100 KOHINOOR	390 0
250 LAXMI	526 4
100 MORARJI	195 0
250 Model	74 8
50 MYSORE	110 0
200 NEW GREAT	390 0
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 PHOENIX	255 0
25 Sassoon Silk	81 8
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
100 SIMPLEX	103 8
100 SWAN	269 0
500 Vishnu	149 0
1000 Western	1275 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	102 8
25-50 Central	39 2
500 Imperial	1547 8
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	385 0
50-100 India	135 12
100 Reserve Bank	105 0
5 Union	6 0 0

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	125 12
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	602 8
15-100 Jupiter	11 2
20 Mercantile	60 0
15-75 New India	39 2
200 Oriental	3725 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 8

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmd. Old	165 10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1650 0
10 Ajmer	11 2
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129 4
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi	215 0
100 Poona	210 0
100 Surat	175 0
100 TATA HYDRO	177 0
1000 TATA POWER	1527 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	997 8
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Dhond Baramati	98 0
100 Gujarat	102 0
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	63 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 0
500 Tapti Valley	768 12

MININGS

9 Burma Corporation	5 6 0
2sh. Indian Copper	2 4 0
10 India Iron and Steel	32 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR	38 0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	1922 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	372 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	520 0
10 Air Services	4 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	216 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	566 4
250 Bombay Steam	294 0
125 B. BURMA	553 12
50 B. Burma Cont.	186 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 9 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 4
100 IND. BLEACHING	122 0
100 IND. Invest. Trust	45 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	414 6
100 Indian Radio Ord.	415 0
100 Port Canning	84 8
30 PREMIER CON.	85 8
15 Scindia	21 4

25 TATA OIL MILL	45 0
100 Western I Match	150 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra X.D.	1500 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	77 12
5 p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	602 8
1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	118 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov 23	
Bombay Dyeing (1020)	1030 1027 1030 1025
1035 1032 1035	
Century (350)	352 355 351 356 355 354
Central India (302/8)	307 306 308/8
Kohinoor (380/8)	383 384 382 387 390
New Great (383)	385 390 388 390
Simplex (102/8)	102/8 104 103/8
Swadeshi (264)	267 266 268 269
Associated Cement (125/12)	126 125/12
Andhra (1650)	1650
Tram Ord (129/8)	129/4
Tata Hydro (177)	175 177
Tata Power (1502/8)	1502 1510 1517 1525 1530
1527	
T Steel Defd (1895)	1915 1917 1907 1922 1925
1922	
T Steel Ord (369)	371 372 369 373 372/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (147)	147
Bellapur (216)	216 217 216
B Steam (292)	292 294
B Burma (550)	557 551 555 553

5 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	109 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1555 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	147 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	725 0

DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	100 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	102 0
4 p.c. Bombay Tel. 1943/47	52 0
5 p.c. Sholapur (Rs. 79 pd.)	74 8
5 p.c. Morarjee	101 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 23.	
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 91-13	
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 92-8	
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-9	
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 97-10	
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 91-8	
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-2	
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan 107-1	
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-9	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112	
TAX FREE LOANS.	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-8	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112	
6 per cent 1959 Mysore 123	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES.	
4 per cent B P T 106-8	
5 per cent M Deb 1974 106	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123	
6 per cent K P T 1956 123	
Tone:—Quietly Steady.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 23	
LONDON:—	
B. C. RATES:—	
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 22nd May	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 22nd May	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32 to 22nd May	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32 One month	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 7/32 One month	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/4 two months	
NEW YORK:—	
Bank's selling T T 33 1/4	
Bank's buying T T 330	
Bank's buying D D 338	
JAPAN:—	
Bank's selling T T 1/4 nominal	
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal	
Bank's buying 60 days 75 1/4 nominal	
JAVA:—	
Bank's selling D D 56 3/4	
HONGKONG:—	
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4	
SHANGHAI:—	
Bank's selling D D 23	
SINGAPORE:—	
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4	
CROSS RATES:—	
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 23rd inst.	
Shanghai London 0/3 15/16 23rd inst.	
New York London 4.03 3/4 22nd inst.	
London Java 7.58/62 22nd inst.	
London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 22nd inst.	
London Switzerland 17.30/40 22nd inst.	
London Stockholm 16.85/95 22nd inst.	
London Japan 1/2 1/2 22nd inst.	
London Canada 4.43/47 22nd inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold £8-8 0 22nd inst.	
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 22nd inst.	
Silver London Forward 23 1/8 22nd inst.	
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 20th inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent	
22nd inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent	
22nd inst.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—Call no demand.	
2 months 1/2 per cent.	
6 months 3/4 per cent.	
Tone:—Very easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Nov 23	
3 per cent	£80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	103 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov 22	
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyer	11 11/16

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov 23
Encouraged by better foreign advices and better feeling in commodity markets, the bullish sentiment which prevailed yesterday found added strength with the result that the market opened higher. Subsequently, however, prices were inclined to rule steady with alternate buying and selling. Tata Deferreds, which closed at 1867-8 yesterday, opened at 1890 and fluctuated between 1881-4 and 1895, while the Ordinaries opened Rs. 2 higher at 367 and moved between 365-8 and 367-8. Bombay Dyeings were higher at 1015 while Indian Irons staged a further rise at 32-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:
Tata Deferreds (1867-8) 1890 81-4 95
Tata Ordinaries (365) 367 65-8 67-8
Tata Ordinary 361/8; Tata Deferred 1895;
Indian Iron 32/8; Bombay Dyeing 1015; Century 346/4; Central India 300; Kohinoor 381/4; Associated Cement 125/4 Bombay Burma 545; Scindia Steam 21/4; Tata Hydro 175; Reserve Bank 105; Imperial Bank F P 1547/8; Central Bank 39/2; Bank of India 136; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 92/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 23
The local market recorded a sharp rise of about Rs. 9 per candy on raising Liverpool limit, but we may state that there is nothing common between American and Indian cotton at present owing to war. There was active professional buying and heavy covering. The market being short there was scarcity of contracts and the market moved up merely on sentimental reason and when actual cotton comes, present buyers will disappear.

In sympathy with a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures the market was expected to open at Rs. 214 but it opened quiet at Rs. 211/12 and improved to Rs. 212. At this level there was some liquidation and prices reacted to Rs. 210/4 but with renewed support again hardened to Rs. 212.

Later on there was steady buying and Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 213/8. At this level there was

Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

MORE DETAILS ABOUT TENNIS CLUB IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

A couple of weeks ago I made a suggestion in these columns, for the formation of a purely Tennis Club in Bombay on the lines of the Calcutta South Club. I find that the suggestion has created a certain amount of interest among the followers of the game in this City. They want to know more about it, while agreeing that such a club on cosmopolitan basis will be a real boon to the devotees of Tennis on this side of India and to the game itself. From my experience ranging over a quarter of a century in this City, I can make bold to say that none of the Gymkhanas and Clubs—I am talking of the Indian institutions only, as the European clubs are a taboo to us—give sufficient facilities and encouragement to Tennis players.

CONDITIONS AT HINDU

GYMKHANA

The Hindu Gymkhana, for instance, with its tremendous financial resources could provide ample facilities for the development of this beautiful game. But not only the Management but the members in general treat Tennis in a step-motherly way, despite the fact that it has through the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships brought additional honour and prestige to the institution. I am convinced that any effort to make that Gymkhana Tennis-minded would be futile. It will be a case of wasted energies. From this nobody need think that the number of tennis-players is small there. On the other hand, the Six Courts are always overcrowded. If anybody can snatch a good set of singles in course of a month he is extremely lucky.

OTHER GYMKHANAS

In such a case one would expect the Gymkhana to increase the number of courts. But as it happens, they are always thinking of reducing the number! About the other Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face, I notice that the meagre number of Courts provided is not well patronised. These institutions have plenty of scope for development. But their growth is stunted on account of the smallness of the Tennis players therein. I had suggested on many an occasion previously that the doors of these institutions should be thrown open to all so that people can take full advantage of them. That cannot be since all of them are extremely zealous and careful to maintain and preserve their own communal individually and identity.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS

If I had the power I would abolish them all to-day and convert them into non-communal clubs. Unfortunately it does not lie within the power of anybody to throw a gust of pure oxygen in the putrid atmosphere of these institutions. In recent years some Cosmopolitan clubs have taken their being. They are also a closed avenue for most people. First of all they are too expensive. Secondly, they are more in the nature of social clubs than sporting institutions. They are running too

close in the wake of the European clubs to be really useful to sportsmen who are anxious to develop their favourite games. It is therefore necessary to start a club which will be devoted solely to the fostering and improvement of Tennis, and that too on non-communal and non-extravagant lines.

PLOT AT RECLAMATION

I wish the B.P.L.T.A. had taken over the plot from the Cricket Club of India which has now been leased from them by the Bombay Gymkhana. It was most suitable and convenient for everybody. This matter was not unknown to the authorities of the Tennis Association. But I believe they never thought of it. Thus a splendid opportunity has been thrown away. It is now exceedingly difficult to secure another plot of a like nature. Still we must give up hope. It may be possible to persuade the Government to grant a piece of land from the Lloyd's Park in the Reclamation. The latter is not being used very much at present. Why not make a better use of it?

OR MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE.

In case the Reclamation Ground is not available, we shall have to travel away from the centre of the city. The Mahalaxmi Race Course provides a fine venue for the purpose. The situation may not appear to be ideal at the present moment. But in course of time I am sure it will become as popular an area as any in the city. It needs to be developed and popularised. I do not think the B. P. L. T. A. will find any insurmountable difficulty in its way to secure a suitable plot there. It is quite possible there are other plots available in closer proximity of the Fort. I do not know. If inquiries are made assiduously, one may be found out.

JAL NAOROJI'S IDEA.

Another vital question is of finance. People are generally frightened when it raises its head. A few years ago I had a discussion on it with the late J. A. D. Naoraji. He always deprecated the idea of having big buildings in connection with our sporting institutions. He heartily agreed with me that we should have more playing space than rooms for idleness. Only a small hut or pavilion or whatever you would like to call it, for dressing purposes, etc. But a score of tennis courts. Don't make it an expensive affair in any case he would say. It must suit the pockets of those who are really serious about the game.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

Then how to raise the funds? It should not be beyond our reach to net a couple of hundred tennis enthusiasts who would mind paying one hundred rupees each. That is not to be the entrance fee please. Its payment should make one a Life Member of the club of the Association, whoever takes up its management. He will not be required to pay any more subscriptions annual or monthly, with the exception of the game fees. Of course the ordinary members will

have to pay both. The initial donations thus received from the Life Members amounting to twenty thousand rupees or so will be sufficient to make a good beginning. It may be possible to persuade the members of the House of Tatas to donate the amount necessary for the Jal Naoraji Pavilion.

WIDER FIELD FOR B. P. L. T. A.

If someone in the B. P. L. T. A. takes it into his head to form a club on the lines indicated above, it should not be impossible for him to attain the object. One must take up the responsibility and work with all the zeal and earnestness he can command. The Football and Hockey Associations have grounds of their own which help them to promote the games under their respective control as best as they can. They have not to depend wholly on subsidiary bodies to foster them. The B. P. L. T. A. can also broaden its field of activity and utility considerably, if it possesses a club of its own. The things which it finds difficult to manage now, like coaching and training of promising youngsters, will be easy to arrange.

MANAGEMENT OF CLUB.

The question now is whether the B. P. L. T. A. should transform itself into a body like the W. I. F. A. Ltd. or B. P. H. A.

Ltd. or form a club like the Calcutta South Club directly under its auspices. As is well-known, the Football Association does not permit any club representation on its Managing Committee. It is a body of individual members who control the game in Western India, conduct open tournaments and run a private club as well. The Hockey Association, on the other hand, has a mixture of representation of its individual members as well as affiliated clubs on its management. It controls the game in the Province of Bombay and conducts tournaments but runs no club of its own as yet.

WILL THEY MOVE?

It is for the Tennis Association to decide whether it should follow one of the sister associations in its constitution or chalk out an independent line of its own. It may keep the controlling section apart from the Club, as far as the management of the former is concerned. I am however against the registration of the Association of the club under the Indian Companies Act. It entails unnecessary expense and delays in legal formalities, without granting any special advantage in return. I hope the Committee of the B. P. L. T. A. will give their earnest consideration to my suggestions and make an energetic effort to form the club in the near future.

ART IN THE COTTAGE

(Continued From Page 10)

art in the province, have died unnoticed and unlamented.

A few companies, however, have survived the supercilious indifference of the literary world because of their appeal to a wider public. The literary world, which claims dramatic art as its exclusive heritage, has created its own order of amateur actors and playwrights and has pitched its stage in the pages of the literary play. The charge of vulgarity, which is frequently levelled by it against the professional play, represents generalisation of exceptions. Are literary productions, as a rule, unimpeachable?

Not In India

America has made an enviable progress in the practical training of students in the different branches of the theatrical art, such as scenery production, lighting, costuming, make-up, etc. Various dramatics workshops have been founded not only as independent institutions, but also as the integral departments of schools and colleges.

In India the resources from which the theatrical art has grown to a creditable height without the patronage by the State have remained unorganised. Artists and craftsmen who have specialised in different branches of the art have no facilities for training. The possibilities of organising the art on a sound and systematic basis have receded in the face of the adverse circumstances like the advent of the talkie and the conversion, by the literary world, of

Japanese To Reform Educational System

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

The Japanese Government are planning to spend next year three times as much money as they are spending now for the reform of the Japanese educational system with emphasis on the furtherance of scientific study and a general overhaul of the Nation's schools to bring them in line with the new national structure. As a first step the Government intend to raise the qualifications of all instructors to the same scale as that of graduates of the Government teachers and colleges.

A programme of social education will also be instituted, which will be carried on not in the class rooms but in the pupils' homes. Economic reforms in the educational system will be made with the object of providing better salaries for teachers and in some cases, bonuses, especially for primary school instructors so that they do not leave the teaching profession.—United Press

the practical art into a theoretical proposition.

Freedom Or Fetters?

The future of the modern French Art has been the subject of speculation in the western world since the capitulation of France. Modern art is the reflection and achievement of the age of perfect freedom. The sterile and servile art of the totalitarian state illustrates the truth that art stagnates and retrogrades if it is deprived of freedom, which is the first essential of its growth. Apprehension about the future of French art is, therefore, the logical sequence of the imposition of the Nazi culture on the conquered countries.

The I. C. S.

(Continued from Page 6)

to bow to the judicial officer in their own districts if the reform were accepted; and which officer could not be dictated to from the top as is often being done now for political and executive reasons.

The disgraceful opposition to Lord Ripon's Ilbert Bill engineered and conducted with the active sympathy and encouragement of the Service was similarly influenced; and a much desired and belated improvement in the judicial machinery of the country was thus successfully impeded and foiled for the moment by the senseless opposition of the European classes under the operation of this complex.

The system of allowing European juries to European offenders and the resultant abuses, as well as the observance of distinction even between the cells occupied by European and Indian criminals are also the consequence of his complex; and carry their own condemnation in spite of untenable attempts to justify them.

Schools

Its effects have also made themselves felt in other directions, such as the special and preferential grants to European Schools; and the provision of separate Hospitals for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in most big cities. Even the disgraceful and inhuman "crawling order" promulgated in Lahore at the time of the Amritsar massacre, was a result of this complex, as also the inauguration of a subscription list by a section of the British public in appreciation of the culprits of the massacre in spite of the indignation and anguish of the entire people of India. It is sickening for any right-minded individual to see so much sanctimonious humbug encouraged by a civilized Government under the most flimsy and untenable excuses.

But curses like chickens come home to roost; and the perpetration of these stupidities and cruelties naturally had their reactions. They automatically became factories for the production of extremism in India. The professional agitators made the educated men with political knowledge discontented with the Government by informing them of their misfortunes and grievances; but they could not reach the masses. These the Government are galvanising into activity and inoculating from day to day with feelings of hatred and contempt

for themselves because of the methods described above. The harm done in consequence to the British connection is irreparable. If and when India is lost to the Empire, she will have been lost at the altar of the "superiority and colour complex."

The Princely Order

No account of the Service, however brief and hurried, can be said to be complete without a reference to the part played by it in connection with the feudal-third of India. It is enough to say that barring a handful of honourable exceptions, the majority of the Princes of India, in their administration, in their principles, in their outlook, in their standards of right and wrong, are a couple of centuries behind the times. The impurity with which they are permitted to misgovern and impoverish the people committed to their charge, so long as they remain politically subservient to the British Government, is the strongest argument in favour of "liquidating" their princely order. The Treaties they are supposed to have with the paramount power as allies, which are the usual red-herrings across the trail, whenever any proposal for their reform is mooted, are a constitutional fiction, which was mercilessly exposed by Lord Reading on a memorable occasion in relation to the Nizam of Hyderabad. They are no more the equals and allies of the King than the poorest and humblest individual in the country. If the British Government chooses to do so, it can lift the whole lot of them from their "Gadis" in a couple of minutes at its absolute discretion without even giving a reason; and there would be no appeal.

Nevertheless, they can misrule as much as they like; they can barter away the lives and liberties of their subjects without interference; they can repudiate their legitimate debts; they can squander away without hindrance the resources and revenues of their States; in short, they can play with their States as recklessly as children play with their toys and can even break them to pieces so long as the political department is pleased with them. No one can even criticise them on pain of imprisonment. There is a Princes-Protection Act of Parliament with enormous powers, which can make short work of all who dare infringe its regulations. But the political department itself can, if

it so wishes, interfere in all their affairs including their personal matters, to the extent even of preventing them from marrying whosoever they like except with the consent of the Government.

Feudal Habits

That such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist in the 20th century is both an insult to the Princes themselves and a disgrace to the Government. No one, at least no Indian, wishes that they should be dealt with in the style of Warren Hastings towards the Raja of Benares or the Nawab and Begums of Oudh; or that the technique employed by Sir Charles Napier towards the Amirs of Sindh or by the Government in the deposition of the Raja of Satara; and other instances of a similar kind, which constitute one of the most dismal pages in the history of British India, should be repeated. India does however demand that the States should either be completely modernised and democratised without delay if they are to be allowed to survive; or in the alternative, be all totally abolished.

This practically completes the list of the principal concrete activities of the Service and their effects upon the administration. But there are numerous acts of omission for which it must be held equally liable. In spite of its regime of over a century, the country has no control over her fiscal policy which is regulated and manipulated almost entirely in interests other than her own, with the result that she continues to wallow in squalid poverty. Owing to its top-heavy and preponderatingly foreign character, particularly in the higher grades, the administration is one of the costliest and the people one of the poorest in the world. Their economic condition is terrible. The average annual income per head of the population according to the latest estimate made on the basis of the most liberal computation has been put down at as low a figure as Rs. 78 i.e., Rs. 6-8 per month, i.e., Re. 0-3-6 per day. These figures fill one with dismay and reveal an appalling condition of continued privation and indescribable misery. The standard of life is necessarily on a par with the most backward and down-trodden countries of the globe. There is hardly any medical relief in India worth the name. Education is disgracefully neglected; the ratio of literacy in the country is about the lowest in the world; and there are many other serious disabilities, too numerous to detail.

An endeavour has been made in the foregoing paragraphs, which practically cover the entire range of the British administration of

India, to make a hasty survey of the principal features of her Government by the Service, the broad foundations on which it is based, the main factors which constitute its chief guiding principle, and finally the terrible and far-reaching consequences accruing therefrom. If the result is a verdict of abhorrence and condemnation, it is because of the fundamental defects inherent in the system and the spirit underlying it.

Looking Back

Broadly speaking, this country in spite of her lamentable tale of woe, has on the whole endured such maladministration over long periods of history with philosophic resignation which has become proverbial; so much so that instead of sinking into depression, she has derived fresh strength from each new catastrophe in her journey towards self-realisation. It is thus to mention only a few, that incidents like the contemptible European agitation against the Ilbert Bill of Lord Ripon, the partition of Bengal designed by Lord Curzon to destroy the solidarity of that province, the disgraceful Jallianwala Bagh butchery, wantonly perpetrated in the name of law and order, and the insulting and vindictive Crawling Regulation promulgated by the Punjab Government for punishing and terrorising the nation for the action of an individual lunatic, have all proved to be blessings in disguise and are now regarded by the people as so many milestones in the history of the country. This spirit of resignation and hope is characteristic of India. Legions have come and legions have gone; we have bent but not broken. The soul of India has not been crushed.

It is a cruel irony of fate that such a tremendous power, coupled with such unlimited possibilities for doing good, thus obtained and exercised by a handful of men over a fifth of the population of the world, by a purely accidental combination of fortuitous circumstances, should have been so wantonly and so cold-bloodedly directed towards the deliberate misgovernment of an enormous country and the persistent suppression of a great and historic people for the selfish and unrighteous purpose of perpetuating the vested interests of their own class, and of strengthening and consolidating England's hold and domination over it, by the continued exploitation of her human and material resources for England's benefit and for England's advancement, in a manner and by a method, the persistence, the ruthlessness, the injustice, the inequity and the inhumanity of which, are perhaps without a parallel in the History of the World, barring of course the Totalitarian methods of to-day.

Unless the Service is completely reorganised and radically reformed out of all recognition, and allotted its proper place as servants of the State as everywhere else in the world, the terrible effects of this great and grievous wrong will continue as hitherto, not only to undermine the integrity but even to imperil the very existence of the country.

It is extremely debatable, if with its traditions and past history, the I.C.S. will ever agree even in its own interests to mend its ways and to take a secondary place in the administration. It is almost certain that it will not, for, like the Bourbons of old, the members of the Service never learn and never forget.

It is however absolutely essential that they should and must, if they do not desire to hasten their own end. And it is for them to decide. So far as India is concerned, one thing is clear; and it is this, that if the Service resists and defies the Nation's will, it will be impossible to retain it any longer with any advantage to the country. In such a case, the only way to mend it, is to end it.

(CONCLUDED.)

GET RID OF ROUGH SKIN & CHAPPED HANDS IN WINTER
BY A DAILY APPLICATION OF

*Cold Cream
of Rose.*

A KEY TO

BEAUTY & COMPLEXION

Available in pots and collapsible tubes

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay. 2.





"SMILE"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am very glad to see that a large number of boys and girls have registered their names for the next Sunday's trip to Ambernath at the invitation of Shri B. G. Kher. As you must have seen in the last Sunday's issue, an interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion. Our Ambernath friends, Sjt. P. V. Paranjpye, Sjt. N. V. Devasthale, Sjt. N. A. Korde and others are putting forth all their efforts to make the function a success. Let us hope that each



BALKAN-JI-BARI BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL GO TO AMBERNATH

On Next Sunday, December 1st
FOR A WHOLE DAY EXCURSION
AT THE INVITATION OF SRI B. G. KHER

- tractor, Khar.
 6. Bro. Ramchand J. Madnani, Bombay 2.
 7. Bro. Mohib Ali Syed Grant Road.
 8. Bro. Krishnanand G. Dhareshwar, Dadar.
- Another easy competition will be given in the next Sunday's issue. Please be on the look-out!

At Andheri

On Sunday, November 10, a party of the Balkan-ji-Bari girls and boys of Khar and Jogeshwari visited the Patuck Industrial School at Andheri. A nice programme of songs and handicrafts drill was arranged. Children went round and saw the activities of the school. Then they went for

sion will be published in the next week's issue.

An Unwelcome Guest

By G. N. JOSHI

A HORSE-MAN, while watering his horse in a river near a village en route to another village, saw a water-fetching woman who was a daughter of a native of the horse-man's village. Both of them recognised each other.

The woman for formality's sake asked the horse-man to go to her house, and after having food, resume the journey in the cool hours of the day. The horse-man agreed and went with her. On reaching her home, she took the water-pots off her head



"SWING"

Next day he got up late and by the time the morning tea was over, the sun had sufficiently risen high in the sky, so he decided to go in the afternoon in the cool hours after taking food and having rest. He did so and when he got up in the afternoon he was late to go out like the previous day.

So days after days he could not go in this lazy fashion and the members of the house-hold began



These children cordially invite you to join the Balkan-ji-Bari trip to Ambernath on next Sunday, the 1st December.

one of us will enjoy the trip to his or her heart's content. Just a week more, and we shall meet together to be happy!

Prize Winners

The following have been awarded prizes in the last Colouring Competition:

1. Sis. Vimal P. Paranjpye, Santa Cruz.
2. Sis. Sarojini M. Desai, Ahmedabad.
3. Sis. Banoo Nagarwala, Poona.
4. Sis. Lydia Pereira, Byculla.
5. Bro. Narbharam M. Con-

a little hiking and played games together. Professor V. G. Rao, President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari was "at home" to children.

The party had a very happy time, for which thanks are due to Prof. V. G. Rao, Sjt. K. Kumar and Sjt. M. J. Parmar of the School and also to Sjt. Kanubhai Mehta of Jogeshwari. Khar will be looking forward to a return visit of the Andheri Patuck Industrial School inmates. A group photo taken on the occa-

and explained to the family members that the new-comer was a neighbour of her father. A "Charpai" was spread and a "Hooka" was placed at his disposal. He was then entertained with good food.

After taking food he went for a repose, and when he got up, it was time for afternoon tea. When this was over it became late for him to go out that day. So all pressed him to go the next day.

to quarrel amongst themselves for importing such a loathsome guest.

Once he overheard the quarrel, and decided to decamp. He got up early and rode off well before sun-rise.

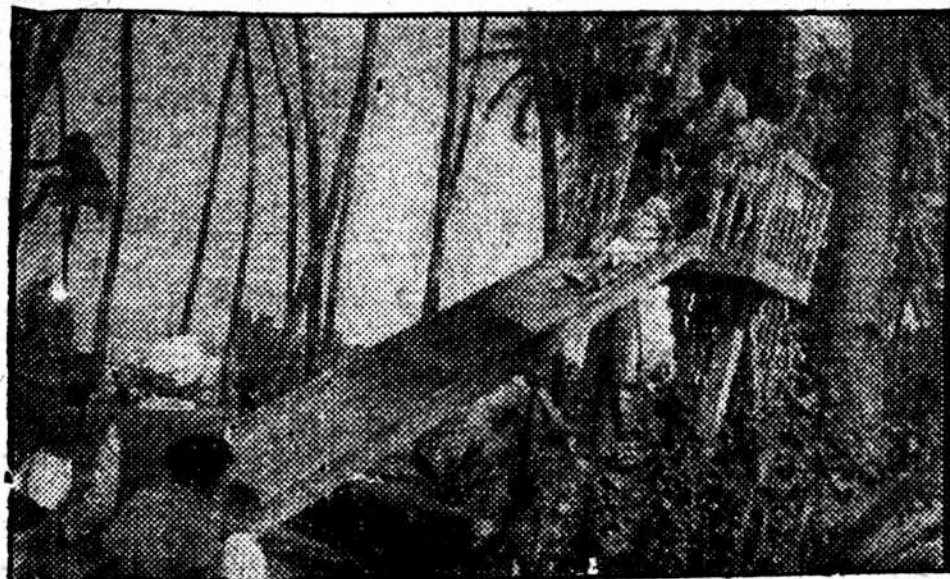
On the way he felt the pinch to smoke. He turned his horse towards the side of the village from which he had started, and lighted a "Biri," protecting the match from being extinguished by the opposite wind.

After lighting the "Biri" he forgot to change the direction of the horse and rode on and on. After an hour or so, he came again to the place of his host.

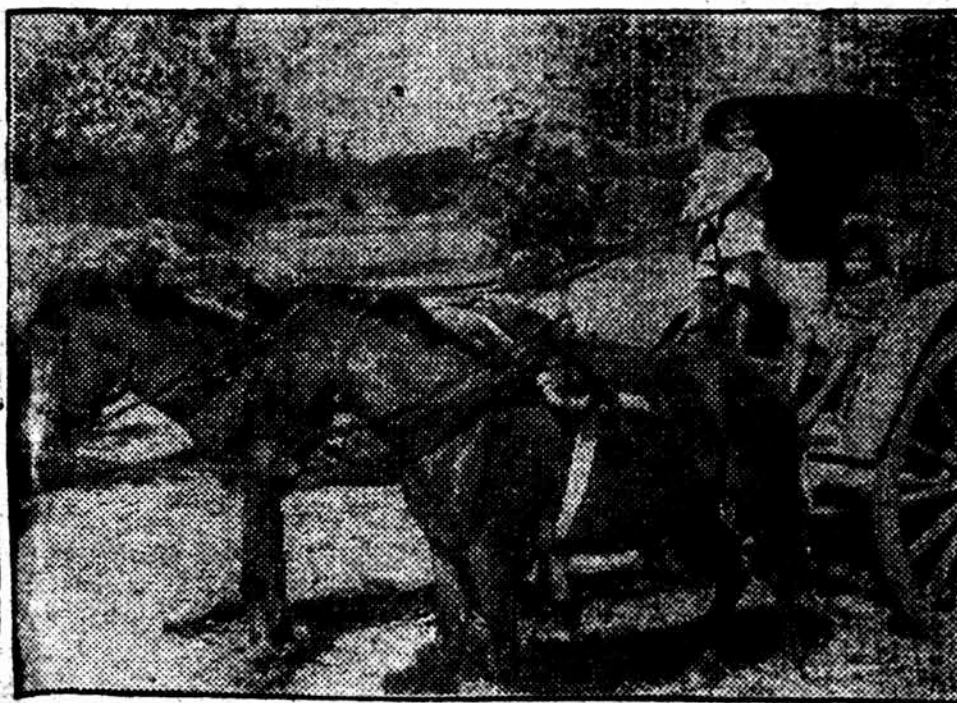
He was surprised to come to the same place once more, and intended to resume the journey after food and rest. But again in the afternoon he was late and wished to depart next morning. And again he was late for some days in this way.

Now the host's family was so much tired of him that one morning they were all seen loading a cart with house-hold kit to go to another village on the pretext of attending the marriage ceremony of a relative in a distant village. This enabled them to get rid of the odious guest once for all.

(Continued on Page 27)



HAPPY CHILDREN



LITTLE DRIVERS

A Page For Women

"Men Are But Children Of A Large Growth"

Boy Of 17 Incompatible Mate For Young Lady
Of 19

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine: I am nineteen and in love with a boy seventeen. But everyone makes fun of me and says I am robbing the cradle. This makes me very mad because he is not like other seventeen year old boys. He is very musical and plays about five or six instruments. He is very serious about his music and hopes to become a music teacher some day. I think it is quite possible for a boy to be more mature than his years, don't you? And don't you think it is mean of people to crack jokes about our romance? He loves me, he says... but of course has years and years of study ahead of him before he can even think of getting married. He is a senior in High School. I graduated just a year ago and am in my first year of college.

Don't tell me to try and get interested in other boys...because no one else appeals to me. He is tall, blond and blue-eyed and acts much older than he is. What shall I do?

C. P.

GIRLS PREFER MEN OLDER THAN THEMSELVES.

Well, well and well. This is 'something' because as a rule the girl of nineteen regards a boy of seventeen as she might her kid brother. But you seem to take him seriously. Now my dear...I'll tell you why people laugh about your situation. Men, for the most part, even when they are adult... are but children of a larger growth. Or, so Dryden said. But



Whiten

Your Skin Secretly and Quickly with Stillman's Bleach Cream. In a surprisingly short time, Stillman's gives you a beautiful, much lighter toned skin, a complexion to be proud of. A few applications bring out your hidden beauty, delight and thrill you with the gentle, soothing, quick whitening action of Stillman's. It's germicidal, too.



Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.,
Calcutta and Branches.

because of the difference in the male and the female temperament, they are usually about three or four years behind the female. Which is why most girls prefer to marry men at least four or five years older than themselves.

The feminine temperament includes a maternal quality which often shows itself even in very little girls...but men do not like to accept responsibility too young...perhaps because they know when they do...that it will become a life-time job.

Men are also much more immature than are women of similar years...which is another reason why the weight of age should lie on the man's shoulders...where it rests more lightly anyway.

Of course if you were thirty-eight and your friend thirty-six, there would be no argument...for the difference in years would be compensated by the sameness of experience, but a boy of seventeen, even if he is musical, is no mate for a young woman of nineteen.

Being musical or having any special talent in fact, has little bearing on the emotional and intellectual response of an individual. He may have deeper understanding of most things generally, but personally he will eventually react much as any boy who is less aware, would.

THEORIES VS. REALITIES.

This is the reason so many artists fail to have successful marriages. They think they can handle them...and conquer all the psychological obstacles...only to find that their theories do not stand them in good stead when day by day realities must be reckoned with.

I definitely agree with your parents and friends and think you should seek an older man for the object of your affections. A man of twenty-two or three or even of twenty-five...is not too old for a girl of nineteen. What a woman wants is someone to lean upon...not someone she will have to act as nurse maid to.

Women, married to younger men...are always self conscious. Nothing gives a woman such a nice sense of being protected as when she is mated to a man somewhat her senior.

Give up your sweetheart...and if you still feel the same way about him, five years from now...renew his friendship.

(COPYRIGHT.)

DEGREES FOR BRIDES

America often appears to be a jump ahead of the rest of the world where education is concerned. At the University of Illinois students attend cinemas and then write comparisons with the books on which they are based. At the Butler University a degree is given if one takes a course in "What to do with Leisure," and Dillard (Negro) has a degree in "home making." If you want to specialise in underwater exploration, enter

SIMPLE CANDLEWICKING FOR YOUR HOME



A HANDMADE bedspread is most acceptable, especially one you have made yourself. See how inexpensive it will be as it only takes two 100-yard skeins of candlewick cotton. Candlewick furnishings have become fashionable for all types of furniture. The centre motif measures 17 by 25 inches with 9 inch squares made by a single line of cotton.



Group photo taken at the reception accorded by Shreemati Chand Bibi and Workers' League, Delhi, to the Ceylon Congress Delegation.

DARK HANDS

Dark hands, grown strong from battling with oppression, Patient from years of unrequited toil, Look to your skills; improve your craftsmanship; Hold fast to honesty.

Miami University, but for self-study New York is the best. Three of the chief women's universities, Iowa, Vassar, and Syracuse, have sensible courses in marriage, which enable a bride to awe her husband by putting significant letters after her name.

The troubled world is racked and torn to-day
By brutal, grasping hands, so disciplined
In ways of treachery and lawlessness
They seek no other course.
When this destruction shall have spent itself,
There'll be a need of clean, strong, patient hands
To cull the broken parts and build again.
Dark, hands, keep clean, prepare.
—Nannie M. Travis, Journal of Negro Life, New York.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

"The Biter Is Bit"

By K. M. Saiful Huq

AN old woman once lost her sight. She called in a doctor who lived nearby. The doctor demanded a heavy fee. The woman said she would pay it only if she recovered her sight.

The doctor agreed and prescribed medicines. He would apply them to her eyes personally, and would come to her house five times a week.

The house of the old woman had many valuable things the doctor was tempted to steal them. So every time he came, he took away something.

When the woman got back her sight, she saw that most of her valuables were missing. So when the doctor demanded the payment of his fee, the woman flatly refused to pay.

The doctor sued her in a court of justice. The woman on being summoned to defend herself said, "I promised to pay the doctor his fees, if my sight were restored, and that he would get nothing if I were not cured. The doctor says that I am cured. But I find that I am not cured since I do not see the valuable things of my house, which used to feel when I was blind. Therefore, it is plain that he has not cured me.

The Judge then punished the doctor.

* * *

Does Hitler Know?

The old lady in the train was talking about air-raids.

"Wouldn't it be awful," she said, "if a bomb dropped right on top of this train?"

"Oh, well," burst out an exasperated R.A.F. man, "if your name is on it you'll get it."

"Heavens," gasped the old lady, "does Hitler know all our names?"

* * *

Oh!

"Our grandmother used to come and see us every year—it was lovely."

"Doesn't she come now?"

"No, she's living with us."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine ples stamps only to cover the postage.

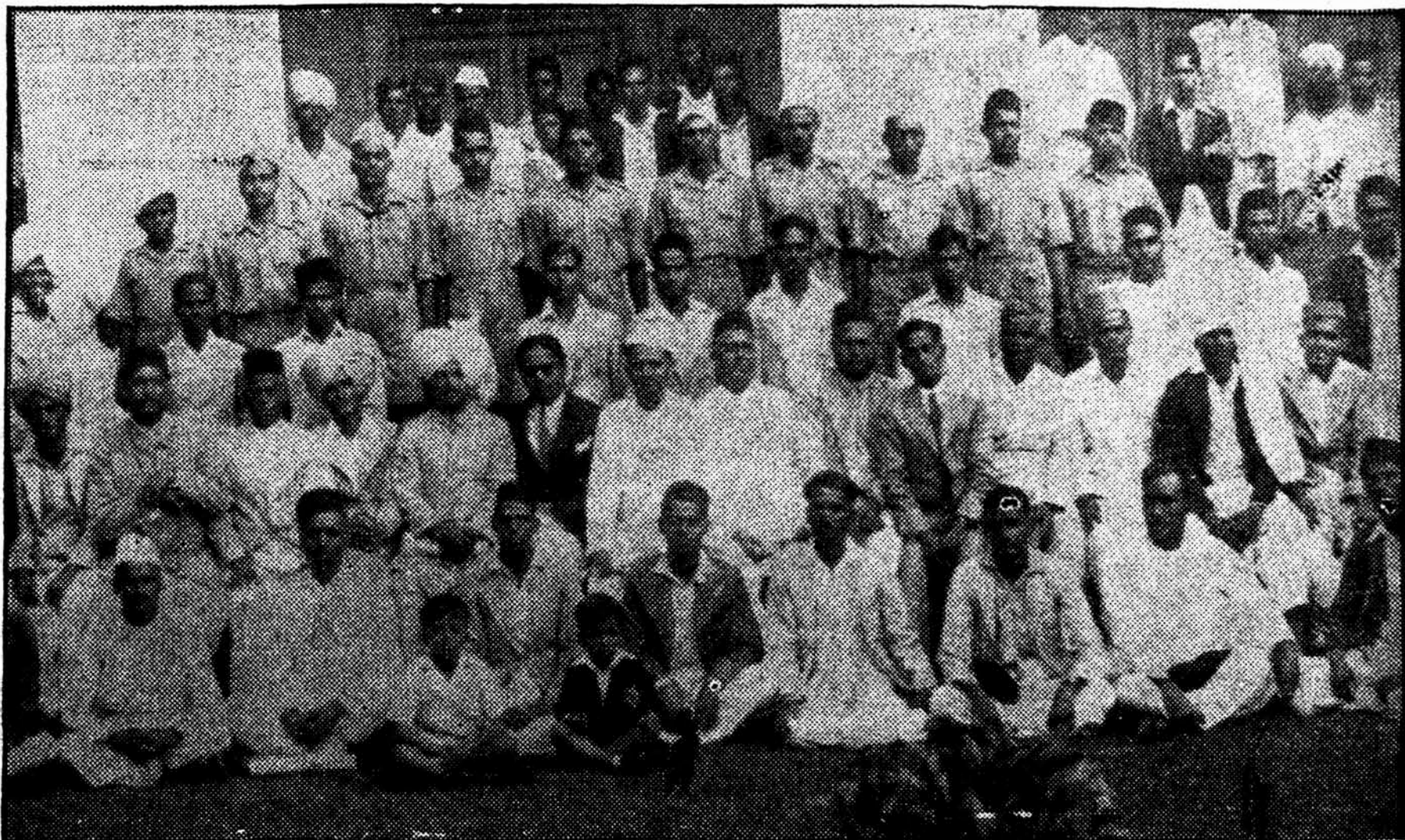
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



The 15th Session of the All-India Satya Shodhak Samaj Conference was held in Bombay on Sunday 10th Nov. Photo shows members of the Working Committee and volunteers of the Conference, Mr. Vithalrao Vichare, President, being seated 7th from the left in the 2nd row from bottom.

WHY BE BORED?

—Asks Robert Lynd

Mr Harold Nicolson, in his broadcast appeal for gifts of books to the men in the armed forces the other day, spoke of the dangers of boredom when the long winter evenings come.

It would surely have seemed strange to any ancient Greek or Roman if he had foreseen all the remedies against boredom that we possess in the twentieth century and had been told that in spite of them many human beings would still be bored.

Consider for a moment the hapless plight of the Romans in the time of Julius Caesar. No tobacco, no tea or coffee, no cinemas, no wireless, no gramophones, no printed books or newspapers, no crossword puzzles, no pin-games—in fact, nothing at all. It is easy to imagine a man's being bored in such a world, but how can anyone manage to be bored in the world of to-day?

There is, of course, no real excuse for boredom. Anybody who is bored can cure his boredom by finding something to do. Watch women knitting in the lounges of hotels, and you will see one of the finest of all remedies against boredom in practice.

I sometimes think that men as well as women should learn knitting. I should like to see them knitting philosophically in the public-houses and during the long waits before important football matches. I never myself learned to knit—as John Buchan did, by the way—but as a child I could crochet and loved it. Why did I give it up? If I had gone on crocheting I might have been a better man.

Vice Of Riches

The truth is, we have to work at something or other in order to be happy—which is the next best thing to being good. Even being rich does not save men from boredom if they have nothing to do. I think I have told before of the rich young man who said to me, when I professed a wish that I could give up tobacco: "Ah, Mr. Lynd, a man must smoke or drink or take drugs to forget the tragedy of being alive."

Nearly all the people who are most bored with life are men and women with private means. I came on an illuminating quotation about boredom from

Disraeli's novel "Sibyl" the other day. It ran: "I rather like bad wine," said Mr. Mountchesney; "one gets so bored with good wine." You never hear a working-man making a remark of that kind about beer. If Mr. Mountchesney had worked with a pneumatic drill on the road for a week, I have no doubt his enjoyment of good wine would have come back to him.

If soldiers in camp are bored during the coming winter, it will be because in the evenings, like some of the rich, they have nothing to do. I asked a soldier in a country camp the other day whether they had a travelling cinema to amuse them. He said that they had, but that the films were all old ones and did not interest them. Surely, it would be possible to give the soldiers all the best of the newest films as one means of preventing winter boredom.

As for books. I was told of a camp where the officers have a good library but the men not. In a modern army this is ridiculous, as well as unjust. The private soldier with a taste for reading must exist by the hundred thousand nowadays, whether his preference is for Shakespeare and Shelley, or for red-blooded stuff from the Wild West.

No one can be bored who enjoys reading and is within reach of a good book—even of a good book of trash.

It speaks badly for modern systems of education, it seems to me, that any one can ever be in danger of being bored. Robert Louis Stevenson once told William Archer that he had never been bored in his life and if we had been properly brought up, we should all have been like that since we were children and enjoyed blowing the backs of our uncles' watches open with a puff of breath.

Happy As Kings?

Almost everything in the world is interesting—pigs and geese and bluebells and honey-suckle and chestnut trees and motor-buses and postage stamps and the talk of good people and the talk of bad people and rivers and refrigerators and the stars in the night sky. If I do not go on with the catalogue of interesting things it is simply because, if I did it would fill two entire issues of the "News Chronicle."

Stevenson, perhaps, exaggerated when he said:

The world is so full of a number of things,

I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

"As happy as kings" seems rather a large order in 1940 A.D.

Still Stevenson was on the right lines. If we cannot be as happy as kings, we can at least avoid being bored.

There is always something to do, something to see and something to hear. You can always box or learn to cook or play darts or listen to Beethoven on the wireless or grow vegetables or look at the traffic or look at Cassiopeia's Chair or dance or play Jew's harp or sit down and think of all the lovely people you have known and know.

Being bored is simply a habit, and a bad one. I have often been bored myself, and I know.—"News Chronicle."

TUNGSRAM

Sole Agents:
VOLKART BROTHERS,
BOMBAY

NO SANCTION FOR PAKISTAN IN ISLAM

To the Editor "Sunday Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amused at the authoritative title and interested in the article by G. S. Mandrekar. I agree there is no sanction anywhere for any kind of division in humanity, except amongst those that go astray from those that are on the right path. Mr. Mandrekar's pleadings are human, but his conclusions are erring, and he will agree that one idea can be viewed from two different points—i.e., right and wrong.

At the very outset Mr. Mandrekar misleads himself by considering that the idea of the Unity of GOD—as understood by the Hindus—is exactly the same as from a Muslim point of view. Islam's conception of the Unity of GOD is so forceful, that even a suspicion of Duality, or Trinity cannot enter into it, and because of this special emphasis is laid in the Quran in showing the error caused by the followers of Christianity and Judaism. Further, Mr. Mandrekar quotes the idea

from the Hindu Logician "to known HIM is to be HIM", as corresponding with the Muslim thought. This is entirely wrong, for the Muslim will regard this idea as egoistic, since nothing ever can be like unto HIM, and "to be HIM" is blasphemy.

Another glaring misconception is to consider that the view of GOD as expressed in the Upanishad, is the Hindu point of view. Upanishad view cannot be considered a Hindu point of view, for there is not one in a million Hindu home that does not believe in image worship. On the other hand, Mr. Mandrekar will admit that even amongst the most illiterate Muslims even a shadow of image worship will not enter, therefore, he who conceived the idea as pointed out from the Upanishad must be a Muslim, and the following remark will show its significance. It is said in the Quran "Abraham was not a Jew nor a Christian, but he was an upright man, a Muslim". So, he who conceived the idea of the Unity of God in the Upanishad, was an upright man, a Muslim; and the followers of this conception are Muslims, and the sooner they declare themselves as such, the better it will be



The Consul-General for Iraq in Bombay, along with a party of Bohras, viewing the silver "Char-Diwar" or canopy presented by the Mullaaji Saheb and intended to be sent to Iraq to adorn the grave of Hazrat Imam Ali.

for Human Unity! This also confirms that it is wrong to suppose that Islam dates back only from the coming into being of the Holy Quran. Any reader of the Quran will discover that Islam is connected from the very beginning of the human history—

the symbolic Adam, and the Vedas and the Puranas are comparatively modern. Rev. Margoliouth remarks, "Research has shown that what European scholars knew of Greek philosophy, of Mathematics, Astronomy and the like sciences for several centuries before the renaissance was all derived from Latin treatise ultimately based on Arabic originals."

Characteristic contrasts in the two thoughts will not be ignored by anyone who has studied them. For instance the Hindu thought denies the reality of the world, despairs of human life, and poisons the very spring of thought and activity, and exhorts death and immobility. It does not create power and purpose directed towards high ends. In contrast to this I will quote Bernard Shaw who says that "Islam alone will solve the problem of peace and happiness in the world, because of its wonderful vitality and capabilities of changing phases of existence which will make its appeal in every age."

With such glaring differences between the two thoughts, it is misleading to conclude that there is no fundamental difference between them. I have no desire to enter into argument, but only say that I have a deep regard for all knowledge and thought laid forward by different sages, but looking to the obstinate, perverted, and selfish condition of the world, I would end by quoting a line from the Quran, "To you be your religion, and to me my religion".—Yours, etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy



"GET THAT KRUSCHEN
FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen—he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight!

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of

Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork—just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's real age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too—they are all fit and well all the time!



YOU TOO CAN HAVE

THAT **Kruschen** FEELING



Britain's New Artillery

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reuter's military correspondent writes:—

The task of re-equipping the British army aims not merely at making good the artillery lost at Dunkirk but the provision of weapons of the latest and improved types. I have just seen evidences of the rapid re-equipment of British Royal Artillery and the calibre of the weapons used shows that the majority of British guns lost in France must now be regarded as obsolete. Brand new twenty-five pounders and six-inch howitzers are in profusion. These guns of imposing strength are the outcome of one lesson rammed home by the Germans in the battle of France—the mobility of modern land warfare. Simplicity of design to facilitate quick movement has been aimed at. Longer range has been achieved and rapidity of fire accelerated. Production of these new weapons is proceeding at a satisfactory pace.—Reuter.

PUZZLES *and* PASTIMES

**FOR
SOLUTIONS
SEE
PAGE 31**

Mystery in the Laboratory

MIDNIGHT. "Horse-sense" Bill, the sheriff, gets a telephone call from the chemical laboratory of a famous inventor; "Dr. La Maad has just been killed. This is his associate." Bill arrives at the scene and notes that the associate is red-faced and panting. "Dr. La Maad was stabbed during a struggle," the associate tells Bill. "We were sitting at the table in the laboratory drinking punch and discussing his new 'power drug.'"

"Suddenly, without warning, Dr. La Maad jumped up, brandished a knife and came at me. I leaped up to defend myself. We struggled near the table; it was overturned. The pitcher crashed to the floor, spattering the punch and making the floor slippery.

"We struggled to the other side of the room. Dr. La Maad slipped, fell and pulled me down with him. When I got up, there was the hilt of the knife sticking out of his chest."

Bill looks around. The laboratory is certainly a mess. There is the overturned table; the pumkin spilled over the floor; the smashed pitcher. A trail of scrambled footprints leads from the puddle to the body. Bill walks over to the body. The white laboratory uniform of the victim shows nothing unusual except that it is badly ruffled and creased. The soles of the dead man's shoes are wet.

"You know," Bill philosophizes as he gazes at the body, "death certainly can be strange sometimes; like here—where he takes his victim, leaving only a slight blood-stain."

"Let me see the soles of your shoes!" he asks suddenly.

The associate smiles and shows them. Wet.

How does Bill know that the associate is lying?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

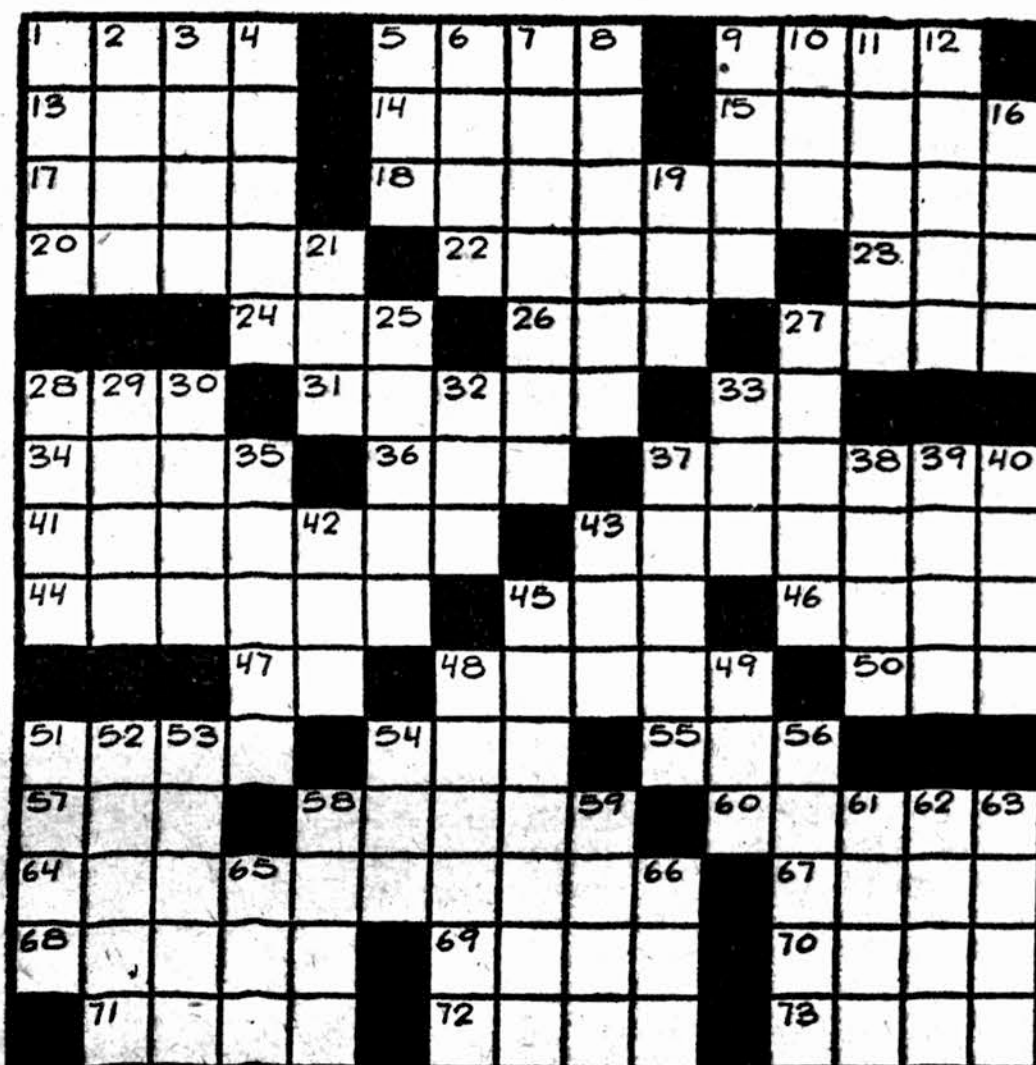
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Tribe of the Gold Coast
- 2—Fastening
- 3—Power for a portrait
- 13—Drive
- 14—On the sheltered side
- 15—Melodies
- 17—Minute particles
- 18—Where is the most famous Casino?
- 20—What is the capital of Para?
- 22—Mends with interlocking stitches
- 23—City's name
- 24—Edge of a wound
- 26—Spread for drying
- 27—Scent
- 28—Cushion
- 31—Carrousal
- 33—Greek letter
- 34—Plant of the Hly family
- 36—Short-napped fabric
- 37—The life of what famous dancer was portrayed on the screen by Fred Astaire? Vernon —?
- 41—Who was the first governor of Maryland?
- 43—Latin epigrammatist
- 44—Agreement
- 45—Undermine
- 46—Places
- 47—Symbol for sodium
- 48—Yields
- 50—Seat of a bishop's authority?
- 51—Hats
- 52—Is able
- 55—Tall
- 57—Mohammed's adopted son
- 58—What French impressionist painted "The Mouth of the Seine": Claude —?
- 60—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
- 64—Cetinje was the capital of what former kingdom?
- 67—Feminine name
- 68—Penetrate
- 69—Downpour
- 70—Cuckoo
- 71—Anglo-Saxon slave
- 72—Fruit of the black? wa
- 73—Entangle

VERTICAL

- 1—Street urchin
- 2—Bird
- 3—Object of worship
- 4—What is the chief port of Lithuania?
- 5—Who was the second son of Noah?
- 6—Land held in absolute ownership
- 7—Legislative bodies



How Many Square Feet in Lot?



APPPEARANCES are apt to be deceptive at times. This is one of them, so do not imagine that the answer to this mathematical problem coincides in any way with the artist's conception of the size of the lot.

58—Only this and nothing more
59—Group of three
61—Sound quality
62—Goddess of discord
63—Bold
65—Number
66—Unit

Dividing the Milk

A pretty dairy maid found herself, one day, with a 14-quart can of milk and two empty measures, one for nine and one for five quarts. She had been told to divide the milk into two equal amounts. Since she had a head on her shoulders, as well as beauty, she finally succeeded, using only the three containers. How would you have done it?

14-Quart :	5	5	5	10	10	10	1	6	11	11	2	7
5-Quart :	—	5	—	4	4	5	5	—	3	3	5	—
9-Quart :	9	4	4	—	9	8	8	3	—	9	7	7

Count Them

THREE boys, Al, Bill and Joe, each had a bag of marbles. Each boy gave each of the others one-fifth the number of marbles he had in his bag. When they counted their marbles at the end, Al had 740, Bill 580, and Joe 380. Can you tell how many each had in the beginning?

Answer: Al, 1000; Bill, 600; Joe, 100.

Are You Colour-Blind?

You May Be Useful In Airspotting

Colour-Blindness is a defect which disqualifies applicants for such jobs as locomotive engineers, taxicab drivers and colour matching. Now it may prove to be of use in war. Colour-blind aviators have recently proved to the Army Air Corps that they can detect camouflaged guns that normal eyes cannot see. It may be that a type of camouflage designed to deceive the colour-blind will have to be used to hide guns, ammunition depots, hangars and other strategic material from them.

One person out of every fifty-five cannot tell red from green and one in fifty confuses green and brown. Very rare are the totally colour-blind to whom the world appears like a photograph in black and white. The "pastel-shade" colour-blind, much more prevalent among men than women, cannot distinguish between the lighter shades of pink and yellow and blue and green.

"DALTONISM"

Colour-blindness is sometimes called "Daltonism" because, although it was known for centuries, the first to study the subject was John Dalton, the famous chemist, who in 1794 published an

account of his own case and analyzed its peculiarities. For days he went about in his scarlet gown of a Doctor of Civil Laws at Oxford happily unconscious of its effect on those around him. And when asked what colour gown he thought he was wearing, he pointed to an evergreen.

The whole theory of why we see colours has been studied for fully two hundred years with no satisfactory way to explain colour vision. We all know that seeing results from the reaction of the nerve fibres, technically called rods' and cones, are sensitive to different colours or wave lengths of light. The cones are responsible for both colour and the recognition of fine details; the rods perceive only black and white. It is certain that some cones are tuned to red wave-lengths, others to

yellow wave-lengths. It is believed that the cones are inactive or lacking in the retina of the totally colour-blind, so that their perception is just in black and white.

DETECTION TEST

Colour-blindness can be detected by the Holmgren wool-matching and other tests. Widely used is the Edridge-Green test with letters or numbers on cards seen in spots of one colour on a background of spots of another colour. A green E on a brown-and-tan background cannot be read by the red-green blind. The Ishihara test plates, devised by a Japanese, go a little further, the numbers or letters being so arranged that when the normal eye sees one number red-green blind persons see a different one and the pastel-shade blind see none. ("New York Times Magazine")

A Call To Modern Indian Youth

Let There Be A Method In Our Madness!

Not very long ago I was one of those who called themselves modern and delighted in thinking the way the elders would not or could not think. I failed to understand them and they failed to understand my generation. My generation had grown up in the post-war atmosphere of individualism and self-confidence which shocked our mothers and tormented our grandmothers. We looked upon life with a matter of fact attitude throwing to the winds the hocus pocus of social restrictions and sex inequality. We grew up to face life as equals of men and we set about doing it in right earnest. We young collegians of my age and generation were modest and serious and though there were a few ultra-modern and ultra sophisticated amongst us, the mass of my generation was sound and, though steeped in modernism of the mind, did not venture to touch the heights of modern expression in life and living. So far my generation remained a sort of an age of transition. Though modernism invaded and assailed us, our hearts and minds and spirits failed to express themselves and infringe any set of social or moral codes.

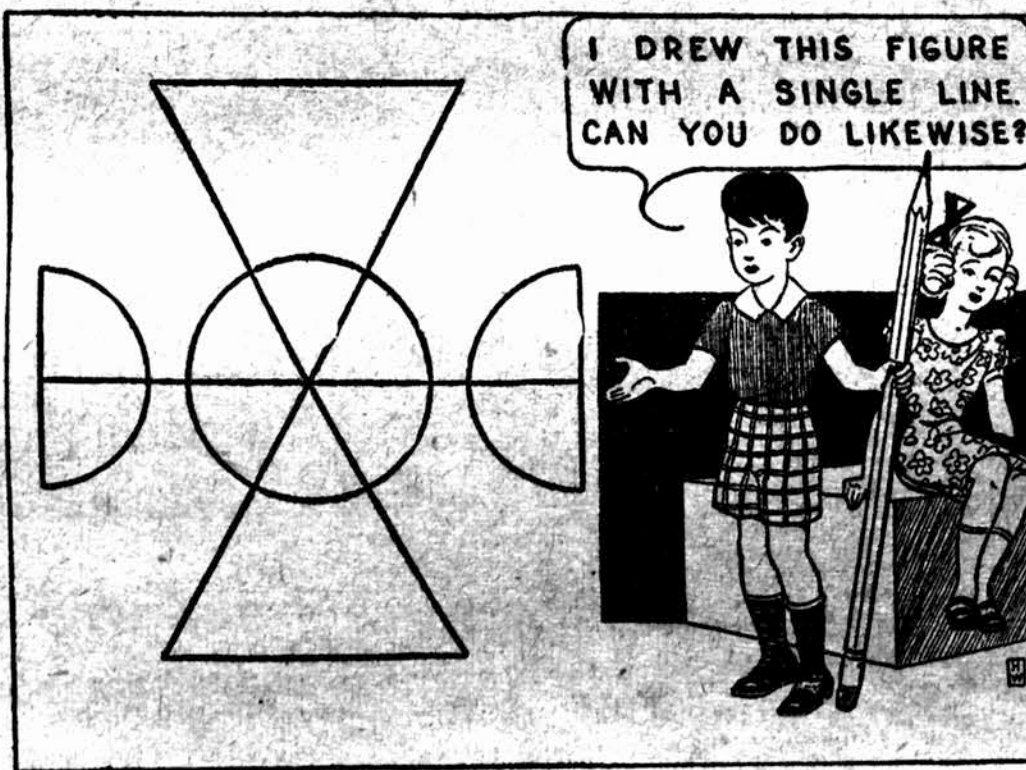
Elders Have A Right

The generation that followed us has gone a step further and we who become the elders by seniority of years have a right to say what we see—not in that nerve-

By Mrs. VIOLET ALVA,

M.A., LL. B.

Try This One-Line Drawing



There are various financial circles in the United States—dollars, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies.

Can You Name This Country?

CAN you write the name of a far-away oriental land in the shaded squares of this drawing? The eight horizontal rows of squares are to be filled with eight different words; the first four of which are defined below. The letters in the two boxes are the same, except for the shaded squares, so, after you have discovered the words of the top box, you should be able to guess those in the second box and thus find the name of the distant country.

Here are the definitions:

- 1—A great deal.
- 2—A cleansing agent.
- 3—Used to make mortar and glass.
- 4—Respiratory organ.



Mary's Answer

BILL had a crush on Mary, and repeatedly begged her to tell him the number of her desk in the study hall, so he could send notes to her without teacher's knowledge.

At first, Mary was coy, but finally gave Bill the following answer: "My desk is a number expressed by two figures. If you add seven to the sum of its digits, the result will be three times the left-hand digit; if you subtract 18 from the number, the digits will be inverted. Now, if you think you're smart, figure that out!" Bill did. Can you?

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

TRY THIS NEW PILE TREATMENT

AT OUR EXPENSE!

Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally cures piles. To banish Piles, use Pilicon Ointment. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a leading chemist a free sample of and stores at Pilicon Ointment. Rs. 2/4 per tube.

Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi. **GRATEFUL USER WRITES:** "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."

PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

wrecked spirit, as after an impact of a mental and emotional shock or with the fear of the greying hair or of wrinkling brow, but as old friends talking to younger ones. As those who have seen life exchanging confidences with those who are still gazing at the rising curtain, not yet finally setting forth the stage of action. It is to those—this young generation whom we admire and love for the display of courage where we faltered and fell—it is to them we take our hats off. But, we still maintain the right by seniority to teach that discretion is the better part of valour and that though society deserves to be shocked and shattered to produce a new and better order, let those who are about it be thoughtful and wise, let them have more foresight and weigh every action, every deed as one to be judged a decade hence.

Glamour Of Youth

And so to the modern youth—to men and women who have just arrived at the stepping stone of life, but not yet overstepped it, let them not be dazzled by the glamour of youth—that age of Quixotic enthusiasm, when nothing is too great or too difficult or too intricate to be solved or achieved and whoever finds it so

JUST to show how much mathematics you remember, can you solve this? If the product of three consecutive numbers is divided by each of them in turn, the sum of the three quotients is 74. What are the numbers?

Solution: 4; 5; 6. Or 6; 5; 4.

is a knave and a fool. But, all have been wise and foolish in their turn—wise in their own generation and fools and knaves to those that followed them. Let the youth of to-day be different from that of yesterday, let them display a better judgment and an equilibrium of the mind and soul, that is the outcome of the travail the world is going through to establish a better order, socially, economically and politically. Keep a clear eye and an open mind to the problems of the day; let not the youngness of age produce a hotness of the head, which clouds the horizon with entanglements and ultimately leaves a disillusionment.

Social Dogmas

Evils of social dogmas—social superiorities and social inferiorities, fanaticism of caste and creed which separates us so widely, the curse of economical upsets so glaring before us—are eating up our whole land and society and while one cries in the name of religion and another in the name of politics, neither and nothing will ever improve the state of affairs at home or abroad. Saints and martyrs may come and go, statesmen and politicians may rise up and fall, poets and philosophers may show a method in their madness; but none will be of any avail until the youth rises up with a clearness of conscience, boldness of spirit and oneness of mind to bring about a change of heart. What the world needs to-day is a change of heart and change of heart alone can bring a new order.

The present youth must consider themselves the torch-bearers of this great faith, where wealth and poverty matter not, where ac-

cident of birth no longer remains the hallmark of elevation or stigma of derision—when the whole of human life, wherever it is found, in garret or in palace, is so sublimated and organised as to create this little planet of ours a tolerable place, if not a heaven for all those who happen to take birth beneath the starry arch.

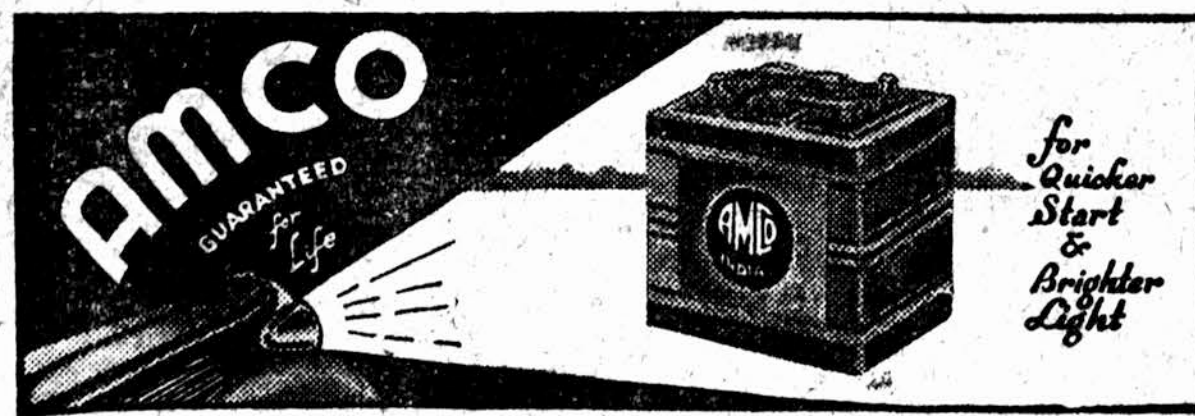
In The Melting Pot

Our society is in a melting pot—the youth will not disagree. Our young men and women present a piteous picture of a sad confusion of the East and the West. Indian traditions and customs and conventions and superstitions are fast falling to bits; but there is nothing to take their place, and nothing better is erected to stand on firmly and look around with stern defiance, while some go west and get dazzled by the glamour of materialistic welfare and advancement, others plunge themselves into a pot of politics emerging as lopsided politicians; while still others take refuge under destiny and plod along the weary way of life, until all incentive and ambition is devoured by destiny. Such is the picture of the present day. Hath not the Seer said, "Progress—would be the stride of God!"

A HIGHLANDER was telling an officer how he and another Scot were completely surrounded by the enemy, and made a desperate bid to escape, both being wounded in the attempt.

The officer assured him that in the circumstances there would have been no dishonour if they had surrendered.

"Surrender!" yelled the Scot. "D'ye think we'd be likely tae dae that wi' a fortnight's pay in our pockets!"



Agents:—BASANT GOKHALE & CO.
194, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore City.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE film magnate wanted one of his stars to accept a reduction in salary, so he said to his junior partner: "You tackle him, Paul. You're better educated than what I am. You can give him a better line of talk than me."

Paul went off on his disagreeable job. When he came back, the magnate asked anxiously:—"Well, how about it?"

"He acquiesced," said Paul.

"Did he? The dirty dog."

* * * * *

POLICEMAN: "Have you any explanation for wandering about at this time of night?"

Mr. Meek: "If I had, I'd have gone home hours ago."

* * * * *

THE oldest inhabitant had just celebrated his birth-day, and a reporter was sent to interview him.

"And, tell me, what would you do if you could have your time all over again?"

There was a long silence, while the oldest inhabitant appeared to be deep in thought.

"I think I would part my hair in the middle," he replied.

* * * * *

A SAILOR home on short leave consulted a doctor about a sore throat that was troubling him.

After an inspection, the doctor said: "You had better try gargling with salt and water."

"What, again!" said the sailor. "I've been torpedoes three times."

* * * * *

BUTCH stood before the magistrate.

"You are accused," droned the magistrate, "of walking into a restaurant, smashing the furniture, striking the waiter, and resisting arrest." He looked up "How do you plead—guilty or not guilty?"

Butch blushed. "You shouldn't ask me that," he murmured. "I'm prejudiced!"

* * * * *

THE old lady leaned out of the carriage window, called the guard, and said, "Guard, does this train stop at Rugby?"

"Yes, madam."

"Well, will you tell me when we get to Rugby?"

"Yes, madam."

Then she turned to another traveller and said: "Will you know when we get to Rugby?"

"Yes, madam."

"Will you be sure and tell me when we get there?"

"Anything to oblige madam."

When the train stopped at the next station she called the guard and told him to be sure and re-

mind her when the train reached Rugby.

This happened about every twenty minutes.

In the end, the train reached Rugby, and a passenger told her she'd arrived. Just then the guard rushed up and said, "This is where you get out, madam."

"Oh, no," she said. "If this is Rugby it must be twelve o'clock and that's when I have to take my medicine."

* * * * *

THE strong man was explaining his act to an agent.

"I place a heavy stone on my head," he asserted, "and then my assistant picks up a sixteen-pound sledge-hammer, swings it with all his might—and cracks the stone in half."

The agent grew dizzy at the very thought.

"That's marvellous," he enthused. "But how about your head—don't you ever feel it?"

The strong man waved a hand. "Yes," he admitted. "That's why I sometimes carry aspirins!"

* * * * *

A STOUT man wandered disconsolately round the aquarium, looking gloomily at the fish disporting themselves in the tanks. The keeper, a friendly sort of chap, approached him and said: "Well, sir. What fish do you like best?"

The answer came back sorrowfully: "Grilled herring, with mustard sauce."

* * * * *

THE young man wrapped his arms round the shapely blonde.

"My darling," he breathed, "you're all the world to me. I don't know what I'd do without you. I love—"

At that moment, the doorbell rang. The blonde jumped up. "It's my 'fiance'," she gasped. You must leave at once. Oh, hurry! Please hurry!"

The young man looked round nervously. "But how am I going to leave?" he asked anxiously. "I can't go out by the door. Your 'fiance' would see me."

The blonde thought quickly. "Jump out of the window," she advised.

The young man turned white. "But, honey," he quavered, "we're on the thirteenth floor."

The blonde stamped her foot. "So what?" she rasped. "At this stage of the game, are you going to tell me you're superstitious?"

* * * * *

A MARRIED soldier was had up at Orderly Room for making a false statement to the Commanding Officer.

"You asked for leave to go to your mother-in-law's funeral, and I am told she is perfectly well. What have you to say?"

"Beg pardon, sir, I didn't say there was anything wrong with my mother-in-law. I simply said that I would like to go to her funeral."

Case dismissed.

THE reveller came home with a wicked-looking eye.

His wife was perturbed. "Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. "How did you get that awful black eye?"

The man parked himself in a chair. "It's an odd story," he sighed. "I was standing on a street corner, minding my own business, when a perfect stranger walked up and clipped me right on the eye."

"That's ridiculous," frowned his wife. "A perfect stranger walking up and giving you a black eye! Did you ask him why he did it?"

The husband shook his head. "Of course not," he returned. "Why should I butt into a stranger's business?"

* * * * *

IT was his first morning on a beat, and the young policeman was feeling very important. So when he had to reprimand a motorist he did so sternly.

"Didn't you see the traffic-light against you?"

"No, officer," said the motorist. "Didn't you see me wave my hand?"

"I'm afraid I didn't."

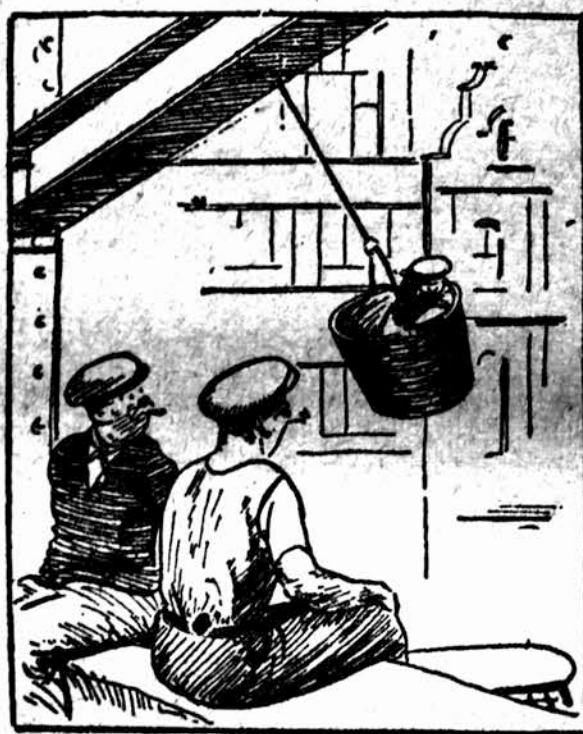
"But you must have heard me blow my whistle?"

"I didn't."

The young policeman seemed downcast.

"I'd better go home," he said, sadly. "I'm a failure here."

Our Humorist At Large



"Don't look safe to me!" "Taint. If 'e fell out 'e'd git run over."



"Why does he close his eyes when he sings?" "He can't bear to see people suffer."



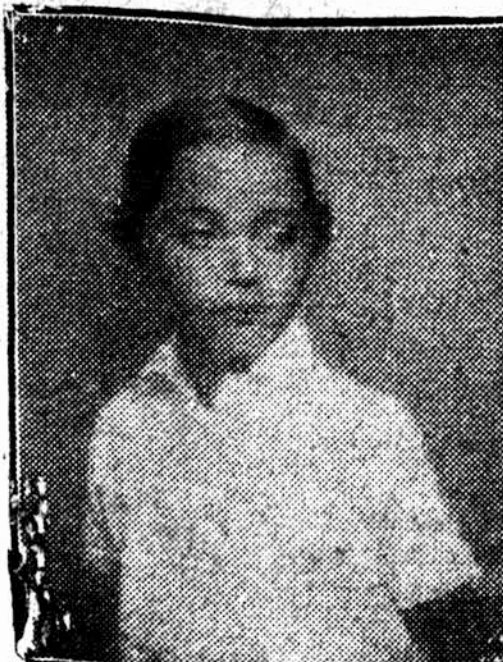
"No, I don't mind being bald, but I can't stand flies with cold feet!"

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ART

An exhibition of the drawings and paintings of Indian Christian Artists was opened by Mr. T. E. Streetfield, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, during the session of the Maharashtra Indian Christian Conference recently held at Ahmednagar. Mr. P. K. Bhalerao (left), a promising artist, was awarded the first prize for his oil painting, "Jesus at the well," a picture which was reproduced on the front cover page of the "Sunday Chronicle" in December, 1939. The Conference also awarded a medal to Master Chandrakant (centre) for his fine



exposition of Indian dancing and another medal to Mr. S. K. Bhale-
rao (right), director of the Upa-
sana Sangit Mandal, in apprecia-



tion of the beautiful devotional
hymns composed by him and
sung, under his guidance, at the
session of the conference. The



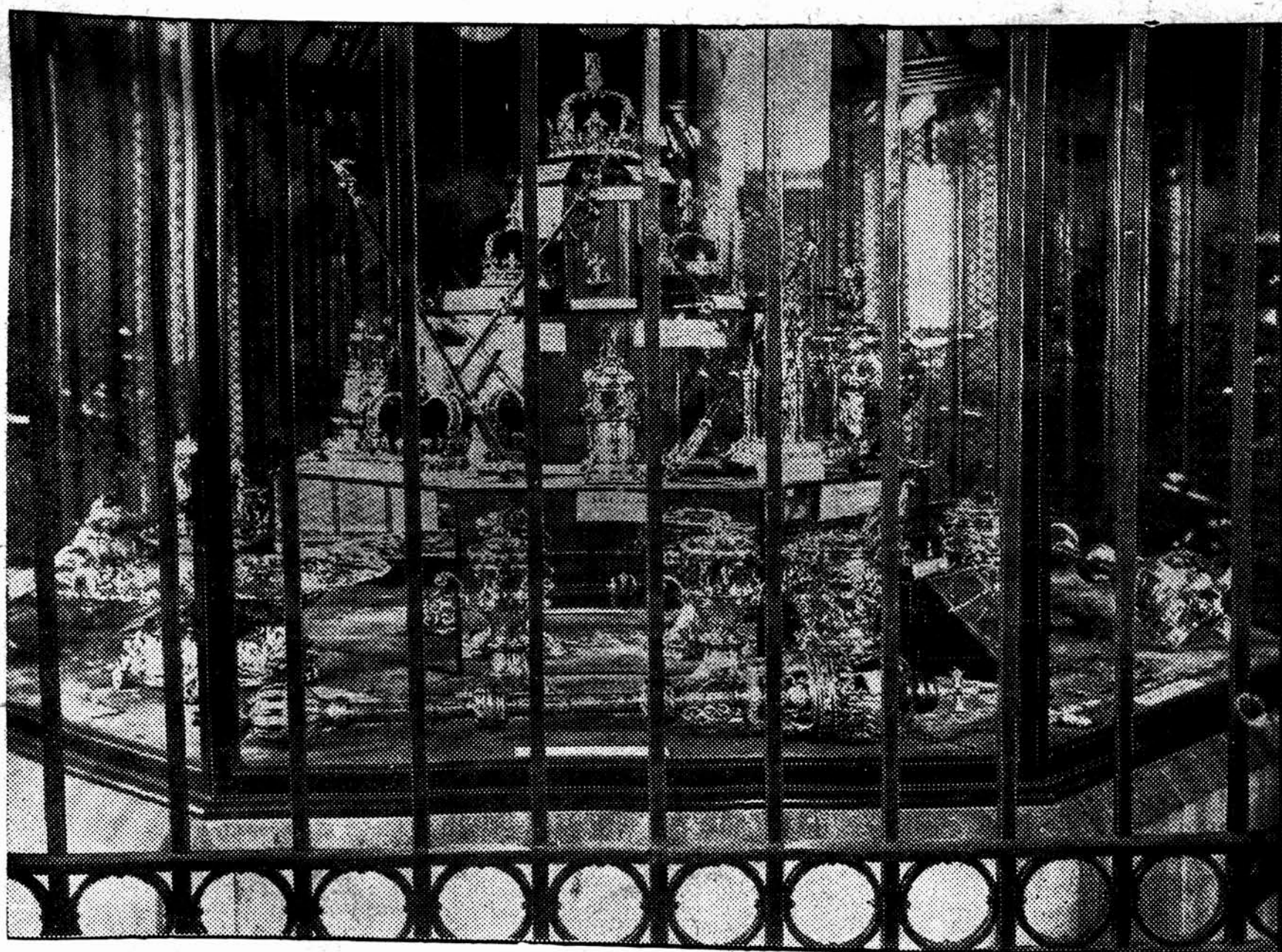
Mandal has been rendering very
useful service by setting the
Christian hymns to new Indian
tunes on scientific basis.



Firemen directing hoses on Oxford Street buildings set on fire during recent Nazi raids on London.



Wreckage of a Nazi plane which crashed on a row of shops outside Victoria Station, London.



THE TOWER OF LONDON

By the River Thames in London stands one of the oldest fortresses in the world, a fortress that has never been conquered. It is the Tower of London, and within its walls some of the most vivid incidents in British history have been enacted.

This picture shows the Crown Jewels, which until the war began, were on public exhibition at the Tower. Behind these bars is one of the most priceless collections of jewellery in the world. The Tower was recently reported to have suffered some damage from a Nazi aerial bomb.



"PLAYING WITH PEBBLES".



"MONKEY BUSINESS".

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

'Nature's Cure'

For All Wasting Diseases

After illness, and in all cases of convalescence,
build up your strength with COD LIVER OIL.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory results. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils in such a manner that Vitamins A and D, together with all the other valuable constituents are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS
DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST
INFANTILE AND ALL
WASTING DISEASES



Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Obtainable at all the principal Chemists and Stores.

Proprietors:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182, Gray's Inn Rd.,
London, W.C. 1.